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BRITISH MUSEUM

JOHN BULL

Vol. IX. No. 215. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910. ONE PENNY.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

No. 440189

The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull

—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

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JOHN BULL.

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Vol. IX. No. 215. Saturday, July 16th, 1910. One Penny.

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Letters must be addressed to the Editor, or the Publisher, at 67, Long Acre, London, W.C., according to whether they relate to Editorial or Business matters.
All editorial enquiries MUST BE MADE BY LETTER.

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All applications for advertising spaces to be made to Messrs. Odhams Ltd., Advertising Dept., 67, Long Acre, London, W.C.

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THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[*The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.*]

The Conference mystery deepens, and is further complicated by another breakdown in the health of Mr. Balfour. But we think we are in a position to dispel one or two illusions. We repeat that there is no intention of bringing the crisis to an issue in the autumn. Every possible device will be resorted to with the object of deferring the final struggle till *after* the Coronation. In fact, we are almost able to say definitely that the idea of a January election has now been abandoned. In November we shall be told what racing people call "the tale"—that there is ground for some hope of an agreement; that the Finance Veto has been conceded, that a *modus vivendi* in regard to General Legislation is in sight, that a vital reform in the constitution of the Upper House is now a recognised necessity—and so on, and so on. And then will come a proposal for a Joint Session of the two Houses early in the spring—and that will take us over the Coronation. For the rest, consult Mr. Redmond. At the moment, the correct betting is to 2 to 1 against a Compromise—but the price looks like shortening.

Here, however, is a matter which may vitally affect the whole situation—we refer to Mr. Balfour's health. At regular periods of late the right hon. gentleman has broken down. We have more than once hinted that he is really ill, and we now tell his friends (we do not think he has any enemies) to prepare for his early retirement from active Leadership. Suppose—we are "only supposing"—part of the ultimate settlement should be that he goes to the Lords, leaving the Commons' Leadership of his Party to Mr. Austen Chamberlain?

But what does it matter? The game is nearly up. Every day puts one more nail in its coffin—the Party System is dying. There are one or two men amongst the Leaders on each side whose services would be valuable, as distinguished from invaluable, in the New Government; the rest must go. Some of them are already busy packing—like the wife of the clergyman who was praying for guidance as to accepting a new "call." One more General Election—possibly two—and good-bye to the biggest fraud the world has ever known.

The Budget discussion so far has been a desultory and discursive thing. No better proof of its quality could be found than the fact of Mr. Rowntree's cocoa speech being regarded as the feature of the debate! Cocoa butter and cocoa chips! We confess that we did not quite follow Mr. Rowntree's point, but we fancy it came to this—the only effective protection of the present tariff is on cocoa butter, and as that is such a small thing, and there has been such an outcry against it, why not get rid of it? Still, as with the slave labour of Principe and St. Thomé, the request comes a bit late. Perhaps cocoa-drinking clogs the mind a bit, so that you do not see things quite so quickly as do people who prefer to take their food and drink separately.

Mr. Rowntree's speech, by the way, was a splendid illustration of how the House of Commons will always listen to a man who knows what he is talking about, and will close its ears as soon as he wanders beyond the sphere of his special knowledge. So long as he was on cocoa, the burly member for York (what a fine "John Bull" he would make!) had a capital "House," but when he started preaching on the evils of war, and praying that people would soon "see the light," he found, to his apparent surprise, that he was not in a Mission Hall.

So the Germans are coming over here to study our Garden Cities. Why not, at the same time, bring over a deputation of German working men to study our Free Trade system? The reports of both would be interesting reading.

Mrs. Bull continues to be the talk of the newspaper trade, and there can be no question that her appearance will mark an epoch in the journalistic world. We are considering the various suggestions which have reached us for features of the new journal—and shall be grateful for more.

So it appears that Mr. Churchill bases his view as to the beneficial results of the Licensed Premises Clause of the Children Act upon enquiries made—from the Police. How would it be to consult the parents of those children who have lost their lives through being left unattended in the streets?

We observe that in the course of a recent case, Mr. Justice Ridley was horrified at the suggestion of a witness that most men in their time had had some adventure or other, with a lady. That witness ought to have qualified his statement by adding—except, of course, in the case of His Majesty's Judges!

At last it looks as though we are to have an enquiry into the question of dormant balances and unclaimed securities in the hands of bankers—the Prime Minister having promised that he will favourably consider the appointment of a Select Committee, if satisfied there is a general desire in support of it. This condition we shall have little difficulty in complying with.

We are glad to hear that Sir Edward Grey has at last decided to recall the British Minister from Belgrade. We have pointed out often enough that our representative was brought into frequent contact with regicides, but it is only now that action is taken when a regicide is admitted to the Ministry. The agreement, whereby diplomatic relations were renewed, had already been broken many times. Has this anything to do with the promotion of Sir Charles Hardinge?

A man has been complaining to the Tonbridge Guardians that when he wrote enquiring about the health of his wife, who was an inmate of the County Asylum at Barming, he received a reply stating that "she was much about the same," whereas he has since discovered that she had been dead twelve months. Of course, therefore, the statement was literally true; and whilst bound to commend the Guardians for the businesslike brevity of their communication, we nevertheless feel justified in suggesting that when an asylum patient, supported out of the rates, dies, it is the duty of the authorities to notify the fact. After that has been done the relatives may form their own opinion as to the welfare and prospects of the deceased.

Which reminds us that the way the new Superannuation Act is being interpreted is causing considerable discontent among asylum workers in various parts of the country. Some Committees have lumped workers in Class II.—the clerial staff and artisans, for instance—into Class I., which should consist of medical officers, nurses, and attendants—in order that they may become eligible for pension at 55, instead of 60. The clerical staff and artisans enjoy a higher rate of pay than nurses and attendants, and they practically have nothing whatever to do with the care of insane. On the other hand, nurses and attendants work long and tedious hours amid all sorts of hardships and worries and exacting responsibilities, their liberty is restricted, and they are compelled to conform to rigid rules of discipline. Why, then, are some Asylum Committees wasting the money of the ratepayers in giving pensions at 55 to those who, by the spirit of the Act, should not receive them until 60? An early answer will oblige.

Lord Roberts is to go to the Balkans to announce the accession of King George. Will he go to Belgrade now that Mr. Whitehead is being recalled? If so, will he meet the new War Minister, a notorious regicide?

Just before the fatal accident to the aviator Wachter, one of his children exclaimed, "Oh! mamma, do come and look at papa going up to Heaven." Rather sad, think not you?

If it be true that no human being can compete with Johnson, why not train a gorilla to take him on? Anyhow, the Yankees need not be so unhappy because they are not the equals of a nigger in brute force. Nor is it sportsmanlike to avenge a defeat by chasing all the defenceless niggers in the States.

Being an evangelist and the father of a distinguished pugilist, it is perhaps natural that the Rev. Alexis Jeffries should have assumed the rôle of a pious prophet on the very evening to the great entertainment at Reno. "Jim will win, because the Lord is on his side," said he in the course of an interview, "and the Lord will help him as He helped David to slay Goliath." It is said that Providence is usually on the side of the biggest battalions. In this case, however, the reverend gentleman will perceive there has been a change over. Mr. Johnson may now continue talking.

Here is an interesting announcement:—

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE WILSFORD PRESS, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE That pursuant to Section 129 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Pigeaes-Clinton and Co., Solicitors, Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1910, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

T. W. H. CROSLAND, }
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Dated the 29th day of June, 1910.

Mr. Manners-Sutton must now be glad that he was not persuaded to invest in the *Academy*. Meanwhile, we wonder who is "Cecil Cowper, Esq., J.P., Barrister-at-Law," the successor to the unfortunate chair?

Though Captain Harvey Brownrigg-Jay—of White Lodge, Purton—who has not been able to work up his divine afflatus as a poet since the servants of the Bedford Theatre of Varieties cast him forth from a box, was successful in getting a verdict of £100 damages, on the ground of "undue violence," the King's Bench jury were careful to add that he behaved in such a manner that his removal was justified. This will be the opinion of most people. Captain Jay is an officer and a poet, but it seems a little difficult to mistake him for a gentleman. According to one of the witnesses, he howled out "rotten" as each turn appeared, and "he would spit from time to time on a lady's hat in the pit, and also on the bald head of a gentleman who disliked it." Neither from the point of view of the law, nor of etiquette as known in good society, can this be regarded as poetic licence. In six words, Captain Jay is a filthy cad.

In a recent Sunday sermon at St. George's, Belfast, the Rev. Donald Hole took a refreshingly broad-minded, and therefore sensible view of the duty of religious people towards the stage. As the old, old tag has it—

"The drama's laws the drama's patrons give,
And those who live to please must please to live."

"I say," said the reverend gentleman, "not only that Christians may go to the theatre, but that it is their bounden duty to go. They are responsible for forming a sound, healthy, public opinion on the subject—responsible for helping both playwrights and actors to reach the high ideals of their calling." What is true of the theatre is true of the music-hall. Everybody knows how great a respect is paid to "the cloth," even among the roughest men; and if more clergymen would go, account would have continually to be taken of their presence in any programme put upon the stage. It is true that almost all one can reasonably object to in the modern drama is boredom, but in the music-hall still survive touches of vulgarity and coarseness wholly unessential to anybody's idea of entertainment. The Puritan drama no one wants, however. At any rate, those who want it may start it "on their own."

Since a man was fined for saying D——, the manners of the motor-victims have sensibly improved. According to the *Daily Mirror*—

> While cycling in Grosvenor Place, W., Miss Gladys Attwood, of Fulham Palace Road, was run over by a heavy motor-car. Both front wheels passed over her body, but she crawled out exclaiming, "I'm not hurt in the least, and it was entirely my fault."

But surely the lady might have said "Thank you"!

The Town Clerk of Camberwell officially announces by poster that "the Public Health Committee have recently obtained a conviction against a local tradesman for selling overweight." Up to that time the tradesman probably thought this was a free country. Now he knows better.

"As this system of overweight trading is manifestly unfair to other shopkeepers in the borough," says the Town Clerk, "the Committee suggest that any person purchasing overweight should inquire of the shopman of what overweight consists, and if informed that it is margarine, they are recommended to purchase margarine at margarine prices." But if it isn't? If it is a leg of mutton, or a side of bacon, or a stick of rhubarb, how then? The Town Clerk answers. "If any other representation is made at the time of purchase customers are requested to communicate with the undersigned." Conceive a greengrocery customer running breathless to the Town Clerk with the information that the shopman has overweighted him with a Spanish onion or a gooseberry!

A reader has sent us an interesting card issued by "The Manhattan Gold and Silver Refining Co., of New York.—S. Silverman, Head Manager. London Office, 12, Ship Alley, St. George's Street, London, E.," which he considers might be a gross temptation to theft should it come into the hands of servants. Recipients are invited to "look up your broken or unserviceable rings, earrings, bracelets, scarf-pins, cases of watches, chains, etc., or any fragment, however old or mutilated, of jewellery in gold, silver, or any stones which may have fallen out of ornaments of any kind," for which their buyer will "call on you to-morrow" and give value in cash. There is no necessity for a long transaction, which might be interrupted by the "missus"—sellers are requested to "please have goods in readiness," and the buyer also removes the firm's card, so that no trace is left—a further assurance in this direction being given by the statement that "the metal is used *after melting* and refining in the manufacture of jewellery of new designs." The words we have italicised are ambiguous, to say the least.

One of our readers calls our attention to the fact that on May 10th, 1821, the proprietors of *John Bull* were brought before the House of Commons to answer a charge of Breach of Privilege and were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of £1,100. Our "Contempt" so far has been only that of Court. But you never can tell!

It is hardly to be wondered at that individuals as well as public boards are chary of agreeing to arbitration proceedings when a dispute arises. Here we have an arbitration case of the Lambeth Guardians just finished after extending over 3½ years, regarding a contract of £3,300 It is grimly humorous for the ratepayers to be informed that the arbitrator held seventy sittings in a hotel appropriately named the Green Dragon; that the documents in the case were conveyed in two four-wheeled cabs; that the arbitrator awarded the contractors £1,221, with costs, amounting to about £3,000, against the guardians; and that the arbitrator's fees total £745. Oh! for a business *Local* Government!

They have found a new method of pointing the narrow way in Tavistock. The District Meeting of the United Methodist Church has, on the motion of the Rev. Ebenezer Eves, recorded by formal resolution that "as the practice of smoking is apt to lessen our influence for good on some of our people, we most respectfully ask the leaders of our churches to do what they can to discourage the growth of this habit." There is a German legend which tells how God first made man, then woman, and then felt sorry for man and made tobacco. We have always thought of it as a slander on the ladies, but certainly tobacco is a boon and a blessing to many men, and why or how it should lessen a Methodist minister's "influence for good" is difficult to guess. Is it a new canon of the Faith that if there is no smoke there will be no fire?

Sacrificing £100 a year, the rector of High Roding, in Essex, has accepted the vicarage of Braintree. "Take this child away, and nurse it for Me, and I will give thee thy wages," was the Scriptural call ringing in his ears when he awoke in the middle of the night. A few days afterwards he received an invitation to Braintree, and "regarding it as a call from God," he went. It is the most genuine call we have heard of for years, and we raise our hat to the Rev. Thomas Eddleston.

With regard to our recent note about the genius who is starting what he calls a "new religion," several letters have reached us. Though he calls himself "The Master," and announces that he is supported only by voluntary contributions, we take it that he is not in competition with Pigott, of the Abode of Love. His address is 109, Lorrimore Road, Kennington, S.E., so perhaps somebody will tell us his name and what has been his previous purport on this terrestrial ball. Meanwhile, we have before us another of his handbills. In this he requests that anybody who has an acquaintance "who has contracted the habit of drink, the use of cocaine, morphine, or other drugs," or who is "suffering from illusions or hallucinations or any disease of mind or body," will send on the name and address. "I shall call. It will cost them nothing, and I know I can help them." We are getting quite interested in the new "Master"—and shall keep an optic on him.

Apparently Mrs. Grundy doesn't live in Girvan, for mixed bathing, though unsanctioned by the Council, is highly appreciated there. It is permitted at Kirkcudbright, but the thought of it shocks the guid fowk so much that hardly any man ventures to disport himself in the briny with a lady. At Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Stonehaven, and Dunoon it is strictly prohibited. This in reply to a "Bullite" who wants to know where he can "mix his bathing in Scotland." If Girvan does not attract him, he will see that it is almost safer for him to stay at home and mix his whisky.

News of a serious nature reaches us concerning Egypt and it is to the effect that ever since the murder of Boutros Pasha, the Cairo garrison have been sleeping under arms; that the 21st Lancers have been "warned" for that country, and that the usual Army autumn reliefs are in a state of "suspended animation." The 21st Lancers, it may be remembered, is the regiment which did such splendid work for Kitchener at Omdurmann, and the holy fear they inspired with their terrible lances may be their recommendation at the present juncture.

Why not have the National Arms on our postage-stamps instead of wasting money over new issues at every demise of the Crown?

Is not it about time that the ridiculous working-men's trips to Germany to find out "all about prosperity, or otherwise, under Protective tariffs" ceased? Surely the League can find a better way of spending its money than in providing free Continental holidays for "leaders of the working classes." What happens? The League arranges the trip, the trippers, unable to speak a word of German, are bundled about from town to town, spending a few hours in each; have to ask questions through an interpreter; have no means whatever of selecting or sifting their sources of information; and after a week or a fortnight of this sort of thing they return to England and start issuing reports about the blessed, or cursed, industrial and commercial condition of Germany. In a sentence, these trippers know no more about Germany when they return to England than they would have known if they had spent a week or a fortnight in following the man from Cook's. The whole thing is a farce, and helps to further discredit the Party game.

A correspondent has sent us an extract from a letter written by Walt Whitman, the great democratic poet of America, and quoted in Bliss Perry's "Biography." We commend it to the attention of our own cranks and kill-joys:—

> Shallow people, possessed with zeal for any particular cause, make it a great merit to run to and fro after special prohibitions that shall fix the case and emasculate sin out of our houses and streets. Alas! gentlemen, the civilised world has been overwhelmed with prohibitions for many hundred years. We do not want prohibitions. *What is always wanted is a few strong-handed, big-brained, practical, honest men at the head of affairs.* The true friends of the Sabbath and of its purifying and elevating influences, and of many excellent physical and other reforms that mark the present age, are *not* necessarily those who complacently put themselves forward and seek to carry the good through by penalties and stoppages and arrests and fines. *The true friends of elevation and reform are the friends of the fullest rational liberty.* For there is this vital and antiseptic power in liberty, that it tends for ever and ever to strengthen what is good, and erase what is bad.
>
> For the City or State to become the overseer and dry nurse of a man and coerce him into how he must behave himself, and when and whither he must travel, and by what conveyance, or what he shall be permitted to use or dispose of on certain days of the week, and what forced to disuse, would be to make a poor thing of a man. The citizen must have room. He must learn to be so muscular and self-possessed, to rely more on the restrictions of himself than any restrictions of statute books or city ordinances or police. This is the feeling that will make live men and superior women. This will make a great athletic spirited city of noble and marked character, with a reputation for itself wherever railroads run and ships sail and newspapers and books are read.

We should like to see Alfred Austin writing something as sensible as this.

It was perhaps a little indiscreet of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to inflame Protestant passions by elaborate symbolism at the very moment when the Government was endeavouring to mitigate the last fires of anti-Catholic intolerance. The Jesuits are evidently not so clever (or so dangerous) as many old women would have us believe.

We have received a copy of *Sporting Profit* (run by George Roberts, at Goes, Holland), with the result of the Derby Placing Contest. Prizes amounting to £800 were offered, and we are asked to believe that, out of 22,314 competitors, only 2,000 failed to place 1, 2, 3 or 1, 2. The winners, therefore, are to be allowed free coupons for another contest! They will be congratulated on their skill and good fortune, though some of them may be murmuring, "No more Goes."

Having annihilated the Militia, Mr. Haldane is now squeezing the life out of Cadet corps. The recent regulations degrading Cadet Battalions ("degrading" is a Commanding Officer's word, not ours) is hotly resented, for they are little less than insulting. For instance, officers holding substantive commissions from the late King Edward, are henceforth to be junior to the latest joined Territorial officer. This they flatly refuse to be, and we cannot blame them. The only explanation of these Regulations is that they are a studied attempt to drive the youth of Great Britain into the Territorial Army. If that really is the case, we have come to a pretty pass. While the country is against any form of conscription, an Army Council, notoriously in favour of it, are initiating, under our very noses, a system of coercion which is even more reprehensible. Mr. Haldane must throw over Lord Esher and these military autocrats, and practise what he preaches—or he will come to grief.

One of the probable results of the recent Roosevelt invasion of Europe will be to cause unthinking and little-reading people to conclude that an ex-President who takes upon himself the gratuitous task of lecturing the civilized world on the art of government must necessarily be the representative of the nation which has advanced farthest towards the ideal of political perfection. "Otherwise," they will argue, "he would not waste his time teaching other nations, but would be busy putting his own house in order." But from what we can gather from an article printed in the *World's Work*, of New York, the condition of affairs in the States should leave Teddy little room to preach at other peoples. Amongst other serious charges, it declares that America has—

> the worst and most dangerous system of currency and banking that can be found anywhere in civilisation. Meantime, too, we have a system of indirect taxation whose burdens we cannot measure. For military pensions alone every family pays, on the average, £2 per year; and this, with our Army and Navy expense, makes us heavily burdened, while we pity the encamped and Navy-ridden nations of the Old World. Disquieting, too, is the ever-increasing push of the people for the regulation of corporations. There is a fundamental righteousness in this push; but, if the predatory monopolies are not steadily brought to fair-dealing, ever in the background will be organised an angry discontent and possibly the fury of a mob.

When Theodore the Preacher has put these little matters in order we shall welcome his further instructions as to the proper management of British affairs.

Why do railway companies insist on workmen's tickets being used at such an early hour? This is hard on girls who have to reach offices at 9 a.m. and have to walk about aimlessly for half-an-hour or so in order to avail themselves of the cheap fare.

The London County Council grows more and more grandmotherly. Its latest exploit is to issue "Health Hints to Parents," conveying obvious facts in a colloquial, not to say illiterate style. "Children should not take sweets, biscuits, or bread-and-butter to bed with them." Why not? If they make crumbs, that is their look out, and they will soon learn to balance the discomfort against the satisfaction of their appetites. "Long hair is best worn in two plaits, to keep it free from dirt." Why two? *Alle gute Dinge sind drei.* "Shut your mouth and save your life!" We commend this precept to garrulous orators of the Council.

"You are a Scotchman, I suppose?" said Mr. d'Eyncourt at the Clerkenwell Court the other day to a "drunk" who spoke with an accent. "No, I a Dutchman," said the prisoner. It would be interesting to know what Mr. d'Eyncourt is.

The outcry against Johnson's victory has become so bitter that the Yankees can't even bear to see cinematograph pictures of the fight. No doubt it is humiliating to be beaten, but why engage in a sporting contest at all, if a defeat is to produce hysteria? We hope that Sir Howell Davies' proposal to stop the shows over here will not find favour. *We* have not been beaten.

The Bournemouth centenarians are to be congratulated on their car of kill-joys. We did not know they had so keen a sense of humour.

While anxious to do all we can to prevent cruelty to birds, beasts and fishes, we think it excessive to fine two men—as was done the other day at Mortlake—20s. each with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment for trying to catch linnets. They employed decoys, tied to string, so that the birds could fly a few yards only. How is this more cruel than keeping a parrot on a perch or a dog on a chain? Considering how much cruelty goes unpunished, we think the prosecutors might have been more usefully employed.

Lord Hugh Cecil is terribly agitated about the punctuation of the Lord's Prayer, and has implored the Home Secretary to intervene. But Mr. Churchill says that the steps necessary appear to be, first, the issue by the King of Letters of Business to Convocation; secondly, a recommendation of Convocation; and, lastly, an Act of Parliament. So Lord Hugh will probably have to wait a while for his comma. All the same, we should like to see the King issue Letters of Business to the Government.

THE WEEK'S "CHESTNUT":—

Overheard in the House:—Radical M.P. to Young Tory Member: "Are you in favour of Bottomley's Dormant Bank Balances Bill?" Young "Blood": "Yes—provided it does not apply to dormant overdrafts."

THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE HAS ITS EYE ON—

THE ANTIQUATED ARMY FOSSIL WHO THINKS MORE OF PIPE CLAY AND BUTTONS THAN OF PROFESSIONAL EFFICIENCY.

"John Bull's" Biscuits.

NOTICE.—SALE ADVERTISEMENTS.—No biscuits are awarded to tradesmen for announcing that a "sale price" is more than the "actual value." Nor do we encourage with nourishment advertisers who state the articles they offer to be of "no use." Both these cases prove that truth may sometimes be found, not only in an affidavit, but even in an advertisement.
AGE.—Biscuits are not given to general servants "2 to 22½," or to veterans of 8 years of age. The ages of the former are often inscrutable, while the latter may be enjoying their second childhood.
The announcement "ladies wanted for sale" does not move us to generosity.
PATENT MEDICINES.—We do not give biscuits to patent medicine vendors for the injunction to the public to get "the same pills as Mr. Robinson had."

For announcing, "Wanted, a smart Young Man. Must be able to SELL *and retain a good-class* CUSTOMER,"
AN ADVERTISER IN *THE DRAPERS' RECORD*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following advertisement in the "Aberdeen Free Press": "Parlour-Bedroom to let for summer months, WHERE A COW IS KEPT,"
A. COLLIE, NEWMACHAR,
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that a man "was only wearing his trousers, BOOTS *and* SHOES,"
THE BIRMINGHAM EVENING DESPATCH
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For reporting that "Philip Faulkner pleaded guilty at the Canterbury Police Court, on Friday, to RIDING A BICYCLE *in St. Peters Street, at* 11.40 *on the night of the* 11th. *The Bench said defendant deserved no sympathy for his conduct and he would have to pay a fine of* 10S. *and* 12S. *costs or go to prison for* 14 *days with hard labour,"*
THE KENT HERALD
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

*For reporting "*HALF-MALE GIRLS' *walking race handicap,"*
THE MERTHYR EXPRESS
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following announcement: "A marriage has been arranged and will take place in July, between Thomas Ray, of Limerick, AND MRS. RAY, *of* 59, *Dartmouth Square, Dublin,* AND ELSIE, *youngest daughter of the late John Ward and Mrs. Ward, of 'Ullardmore,' Dalkey,"*
THE MUNSTER NEWS AND LIMERICK ADVOCATE
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For describing a young lady as "youngest daughter of the PLYMOUTH ESTATE,"
THE GLAMORGAN FREE PRESS
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For publishing an advertisement of Platt and Co. in its issue of June 30*th, concluding with the phrase: "To this policy we owe our success, as by it we have gained the confidence of customers all over the world,"*
THE TAILOR AND CUTTER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "Raspberries from France, the first EVER *seen in London, reached Covent Garden on Saturday,"*
THE DAILY EXPRESS
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that they present with their issue of July 9*th (five days after the great fight) "Free Coloured Supplement of the* WINNER"—*such supplement being a portrait of* JAMES J. JEFFRIES, *'The Emperor of the Boxing Ring,'"*
THE PUBLISHERS OF *BOXING*
TAKE THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "A further addition to the by-laws makes it an offence for any person OTHER THAN A TEACHER, CHILD, MANAGER, OR OTHER DULY AUTHORISED PERSON *being on the buildings, playground, or other premises of a public elementary school, who, after being requested to depart therefrom by the head teacher or the teacher acting as the head teacher of such school, refuses to depart therefrom, and makes use of any violent, abusive, profane, indecent, or obscene language, or otherwise behaves in a disorderly manner,' language, or otherwise behaves in a disorderly manner,"*
THE SCHOOLMASTER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

THE LAW GUARANTEE, TRUST AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY.

FACTS FOR MR. BUXTON.—MISMANAGEMENT,—SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS—IMPERATIVE NEED FOR PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

"I have already expressed my opinion to the Committee that there is an absolute necessity for a full inquiry into the affairs of the Law Guarantee Society."—The Lord Chief Justice of England.

On June 29th Mr. Buxton was asked whether he would take steps to bring about a compulsory winding-up of the Law Guarantee, Trust and Accident Society, and the President of the Board of Trade replied that without "new facts" before him he was not in a position to do so, but that if such facts were put before him he would give them his most "careful consideration." We will, then, supply him, if not with "new facts," at any rate with facts not generally known, and not apparently known to him—facts which, as we submit, are ample for the purpose in view, namely, to persuade him of the necessity for the compulsory winding-up of this Society.

The opponents of compulsory winding-up—*i.e.*, the late directors and leading officials, many solicitors and some barristers—are very influential, and they are striving might and main to prevent what would mean complete exposure. We are glad to know that the Lord Chief Justice of England, himself a heavy loser, is not with them.

We say that there should be this public enquiry because we are satisfied that the collapse of this Society was due not merely to mismanagement, but to mismanagement of a gross kind on the part of officials employed by the Board. We affirm:—

(1) That the directors were crassly neglectful of their duties, and concealed the facts relating to the management of the Society and its financial troubles.

(2) That the General Manager was guilty of at least gross mismanagement.

(3) That the valuer (his son) was equally incompetent.

Before going further, let us say that it is a mistake to assume, as is so often done, that at the time of the collapse, or at any earlier time, all branches of the Society's business showed loss upon working. On the contrary, some of the departments were paying handsomely. This applies to the Fidelity Guarantee department, the Contingency Insurance department, the Trusteeship and Executorship department, and the Licence Insurance department. The first of these departments showed an annual profit of roughly £15,000, the second of £15,000, the third of £4,000, the fourth of £10,000.

It was the mortgage insurance business that brought the Society to ruin—a dangerous business at best, but which might have been conducted without loss if it had been managed with care and skill.

Manager's Son As Valuer.

It will be understood that in such a business as this, where the Society was required to guarantee doubtful security, a competent valuation was of its essence. Upon the judgment and honesty of the valuer everything depended. The directors in deciding whether to guarantee or not necessarily relied upon his report as to value, and it was of first necessity that he should be a man of high character and repute, of experience and unquestionable ability as a valuer. Who, then, was the valuer upon whom the directors of the Law Guarantee, Trust and Accident Society relied? His name was F. J. Ronald. And who was F. J. Ronald? He was the son of Thomas R. Ronald, General Manager and Secretary of the Society. And what were the qualifications of this gentleman? To answer that question we must state briefly what his record was when he took up the duties. He began his business life in 1894, when, at the age of 19, he became a clerk in the Star Life Office. Leaving there in 1895, he went to the Scottish Widows' Life Office as a canvasser for life business, but remained there only a very short time, not being able to show those results which commend themselves to insurance managers. He then went to Manchester with the idea of learning something about fire-surveying, and stayed there a few months. In the latter part of 1896 he went to the "Royal" as junior fire surveyor. There his services were as little appreciated as at the Scottish Widows', and in October of the same year his father made him an assistant surveyor at the Law Guarantee. He was soon promoted to be surveyor, his duty being to make preliminary investigations, to see if property was worth considering. At this time he began to charge preliminary fees, of from two to three guineas. It was in 1900, at the mature age of 25, that Mr. F. J. Ronald became the head of the Surveying Department of the Society. He was then given a separate office in Quality Court, whence he was shortly transferred to Victoria Street. As soon as he got there, relatives began to swarm about him. There was a second son, Tom Ronald; a Mr. Dressler, the General Manager's son-in-law; Mr. E. J. Kent, the husband of the General Manager's niece; Mr. Runtz, a brother-in-law of Mr. F. J. Ronald, all provided with snug appointments.

It will be seen from the description we have given of Mr. F. J. Ronald's qualifications that his appointment as chief valuer was a very audacious one. There was no conceivable justification for it. Mr. Ronald was not a surveyor but not content with making him responsible for one department of the valuations required by the Society, he was given the power over all. It is the practice of valuers to confine themselves to some particular branch of the business, but no such limitation was imposed by the directors of the Law Guarantee upon this young man. On the contrary, he, knowing little about valuing, valued everything that was brought into the office, if we except public-houses and ships. He valued flats, hotels, theatres, office property, warehouses, engineering works, cycle works, yarn works. To give an instance or two, he valued the Waldorf Hotel, Gwynne's, Ltd. (centrifugal machinery), Components, Ltd., Midland Tube and Forging, and flats in all parts of the town—in Battersea, Clapham, Maida Vale—indeed, he called himself a Flat Expert. Not only this; he used to manage all the flat and office properties, effect lettings, collect the rents, deal with advertisements and insurance, and even superintended the decorating department. Can it be wondered at that the Society soon began to make huge losses?

The Young Valuer's Fees.

Nor was it only that the directors of the Society relied upon this incompetent young man for their valuations. He was in the habit of charging much higher fees than those charged by other surveyors of real standing. The complaints as to these charges were many and bitter. We could give many instances, including one in which Mr. Ronald charged three times as much to confirm a valuation as the original valuers—an eminent firm—had charged to make it.

The General Manager's Directorates.

We pass to Mr. Thos. R. Ronald, the father of the young man whose capacity and practice we have been describing, and the General Manager and Secretary of the Law Guarantee, Trust and Accident Society, with which he had been associated since its formation in 1888. Mr. Ronald, sen., was handsomely paid. His salary was £3,500, with 10 per cent. on dividends declared, say £2,000. In addition he received fees as a director of companies whose debentures had been guaranteed by the Law Guarantee Society, for as a rule when a company went to the Society to guarantee debentures, the Society made it a condition that they should nominate a Director, who was usually the General Manager. The result was that Mr. Ronald was a director of some sixteen companies, with interests often at variance with those of the Society. If this is too general a statement for Mr. Buxton, we invite him to ascertain the facts in connection with Mr. Ronald's relations with the Profits and Income Insurance Company, and their bearing upon the Law Guarantee Trust.

A Little Deal.

As an illustration of the sort of way in which the Society conducted its business under the advice of Mr. Ronald, we may mention their deal with the United Legal Indemnity Society. This Society was acquired by the Law Guarantee in 1907, and £1 2s. was paid by the Society for every £1 share issued. At the time of the purchase there were no dealings in these shares; the last price was about 4s. It would be interesting to have Mr. Ronald's explanation of how it was that the Society gave 22s. for every share when the market value, if there was any market value, was not more than 4s. The Company had been hawked about for sale for a long time. No dividend had ever been paid. It was practically bankrupt. But just before the sale to the Society the bulk of its shares had been bought up but not transferred. It might be, we think it would be, useful to know who composed the syndicate that bought those shares, and made the handsome profit upon their sale to the Law Guarantee. After the business had been bought, Mr. Ronald, Mr. Stephens, a chartered accountant who was a great friend of Mr. Ronald, and Mr. Carment, the Assistant Manager, were put upon the Board. The Society kept the business for three years, losing largely upon it every year, and then sold it to the "Yorkshire" for a few thousand pounds.

Selling the Assets.

We have said enough to show that there is ample ground for enquiry into the management of the Society, and before we close we wish to say a word or two upon the way in which the business was disposed of when the collapse came. The Fidelity Guarantee, the Fire, Accident, Burglary and Loss and Profit, all paying departments, were transferred to the Guardian. The premium income from these several sources amounted to between £35,000 and £40,000 per annum. The ordinary price paid for business of the kind is two years' income. In this particular case the business was peculiarly valuable to the Guardian as opening up to it a large and valuable Life business. The price paid was £52,500—£10,000 down. The directors of the Society probably thought that it would not do to transfer this valuable business for so small a consideration, without inviting some other offer, and so they went to the Ocean Accident, who at once entertained it. The business was offered to them on the Friday. They asked until Monday to make the ordinary investigation. They were told this time could not be given to them. As a necessary consequence the Ocean was not able to make an offer and the business went to the Guardian. We venture to think that the Law Guarantee directors should have been doubly careful to avoid anything like the appearance of partiality in transferring the business to the Guardian, seeing that Messrs. Still and Hunter, directors of the Society, were as to Mr. Hunter, a director of the Guardian, and as to Mr. Still, its solicitor.

The Shareholders' Committee.

As to the Committee appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Society, it is not too much to say that some of them do not desire exposure. Mr. Harris, again, who was chairman at the time of the collapse, and who poses as the independent friend who is anxious to do the best for everybody, irrespective of consequences, has very substantial reasons for preventing, if he can, a compulsory winding-up. Mr. Harris is a very old friend of Mr. Ronald. He was brought on the Board shortly before liquidation with the probable object of controlling things when the crash came. He is chairman of the Carlton and Ritz Hotels, and it is he who induced the Society, after it had got clear of its original advance of £320,000, to guarantee £275,000 4½ per cent. third debentures, with a second charge on the Ritz, a transaction that he would find it very difficult to satisfy business men was a sound one. It was he, too, who, being the financial adviser to the Grand Hotel, Llandudno, was concerned in the Society making it a large loan, although the hotel had been from first to last a financial failure.

Directors' Responsibility.

It is difficult to see how the directors could have been ignorant of the complaints made against Mr. F. J. Ronald, and, assuredly, if they had done their duty to the shareholders, they would have investigated matters, when they must have quickly discovered for themselves the true state of affairs. We find it difficult, again, to acquit them of continuing the business for some time after they must have known it was really insolvent. As far back as 1902 they were pressed for payment of £70,000, which they could not pay. They got it somehow, and quickly afterwards issued 100,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, £1 paid and 10s. premium, which brought them in £150,000. Their next issue was in 1907, when they tried to dispose of 500,000 shares, and actually issued £250,000 preference shares. That lasted 14 months. They then issued £500,000 debentures, of which £330,000 was placed. In June, 1909, two calls of £2 each were made, which actually brought in £750,000. In that same month they had not £6,250 available for preference dividend. As to the call in June of last year, which resulted in £750,000 being obtained, no accounts have been issued showing what was done with it. We know that the late chairman, Mr. Turner, in reply to the specific question of a shareholder, assured him that there was no intention of making a call, and that the position of the Society was satisfactory—at a time when the call was within a few weeks of being made, and when the position of the Society must have been near insolvency. These and other things that might be mentioned point to the need for the closest enquiry not only into the action of the Ronalds, and all it means, but into the actions of the directors themselves. After what we have said and indicated we cannot believe that Mr. Buxton will hesitate to institute enquiries for himself, and if he does so he will agree with us that a compulsory winding-up is inevitable.

THE FAILURE OF JAS. PLATT AND CO.

PROPOSED INDEPENDENT MEETING OF DEPOSITORS.

We have received the following letter from a Norwood reader:—

My wife and family connections are creditors to the extent of something like £1,600 in the above, and as we were very dissatisfied with the way in which the meeting recently held was carried through, and also the fact disclosed in the article in John Bull, that the solicitors and accountants are the private solicitors and accountants of Mr. Platt, and seeing further that the depositors have put their money into this concern under the impression that it was being traded with in the business, whereas it appears to have been used for private speculative purposes, it seems to me that this is an abuse of a trust, and I should suggest that it would be well to call a meeting of the depositors to arrange for some definite action to be taken.

I believe that untold distress has been caused by this man, and I certainly think some definite action should be taken to bring it home to him. Further, I consider that people should not be permitted to open banks without some supervision or security.

What say other depositors?

AN OLD EMPLOYEE'S HARD CASE.

Here is a cruel case, which comes to us from a reader, and which we have verified:—

I have read with interest your mention of James Platt and Co.'s failure in the last three issues of John Bull, and have a particularly hard case to which I would draw your attention. An employee of this firm (whose name and address is enclosed) for 24 years was in receipt of the small wages of 27s. per week till the time of his dismissal, some eighteen months ago, at the age of 71.

Now, during all this 24 years of service when his wages were never more than 27s., and at some period less, he was paying into the firm's bank. I may here mention that he had no other source of income.

Actually a part of his wages, which could ill bear any great drain since he was a married man with some family, was put by in this bank that his old age might be eased, and a few little luxuries provided. The result of all this 24 years' endeavours amounted to £40 odd, and now under the present law he stands as an ordinary trade creditor with the promise of *at least* 5s. in the £! Surely this is a case where preference should be allowed. All this has, of course, had serious effect on the old man, and his condition now is indeed a contrast to what it was a year ago, as he is now entirely dependent upon his family for absolutely everything, whereas before it pleased him to think that he was to some extent independent; an idea which was fostered by his family to save the old chap from any form of humiliation.

If any of our readers would like to know the name and address of the old man referred to, here it is:—Mr. Henry Munday, The Hollies, Cheam Hill, Worcester Park, Surrey.

THAT CAMBERWELL MEAT!

THE GUARDIANS SELF-CONDEMNED.

In answer to our exposure, the Guardians of Camberwell Union "unanimously" resolved that they were "perfectly satisfied that there is no truth in or justification for the statements contained in the article headed 'A Camberwell Scandal' in JOHN BULL."

It is therefore strange that at the meeting of the Guardians on the 29th, Mr. Roe rose and said: "There is a scandal which this Board cannot allow to go on. Isn't it a fact, Mr. Chairman, that first-class officers are allowed 7 lbs. of meat per week—more than they ought to be able to eat—as well as 1½ lbs. of bacon, 2 lbs. of fish, 12 eggs, and eighteen pennyworth of poultry?"

The Chairman: "I cannot say."

Mr. Roe: "You don't want to."

It is also peculiar that Mrs. C. Bracey-Wright declared: "There has been a certain advantage taken of our generosity; though this is in accordance with our resolution of five years ago, we did not know the meat would be taken out of our own parish, or that it would be sold"—and that Mr. Renouf acknowledged: "We are backing up the Salvation Army, which does not meet with the approval of thousands of people in Camberwell."

Was the resolution really "unanimous"? And did the Camberwell Guardians pass it "after the fullest inquiry," as they stated? Will the resolution be withdrawn?

Several of the Camberwell unemployed write and suggest that instead of giving food from the infirmary to the Salvation Army it should be given to them. We agree. They should go and ask for it. One complaint comes from a man who has for years been a ratepayer. He has a wife and six children. Through no fault of his own he is out of work, and, to make matters worse, his wife is ill. For three weeks he has received groceries to the total value of 18s. 6d. He is now told he can have no more, but must take his family into the workhouse. He explains that if he had some of the "waste" food given to the Salvation Army, both he and his family could pull along. Just so. But how are the Salvation Army to get on for penn'orths of pie? Many letters also reach us from inmates of the infirmary, which go to show that, in the matter of food—well, they could do with a bit more!

THOSE BANK BALANCES.

A SELECT COMMITTEE IN SIGHT.

In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Bottomley asked the Prime Minister whether, if satisfied that there was a general desire on the part of the House for an enquiry into the subject of dormant balances and unclaimed securities in the hands of bankers, he would consider a request for the appointment of a Select Committee.

The Prime Minister replied that, up to the present, he had no evidence of such a general desire, but that, subject to being satisfied upon this point, he would be happy to consider the matter.

Mr. Bottomley: Will the Prime Minister at least give me this encouragement—namely, that he will lend as sympathetic an ear to suggestions for new revenue, as he stated recently he had given to proposals for new taxation?

Mr. Asquith: Most certainly.

Mr. Bottomley was at once surrounded by Members who volunteered their names in support of the proposed enquiry, and steps are now being taken to obtain signatures to a request for the immediate appointment of a Select Committee.

"TEETOLIA."

THE IDENTITY OF "MR. CLARKE."

With reference to the paragraph under this heading in our last issue, as we surmised, Mr. F. G. Plummer, a member of the *Times* advertisement department staff, disclaims identity with Mr. "Stanley Clarke," of the Teetolia Treatment Association, though he is, apparently, slightly acquainted with him. We understand the real name of the controlling spirit of the "Association" is Stanley.

PUNISHED FOR—*NOT* DRIVING TO THE COMMON DANGER!

HOW A TAXI DRIVER WAS PUT BACK TO HIS CAB.

We have had a visit from George William Vardy, a taxi driver, of 16, Prebend Street, Camden Town. Vardy's complaint is that he had been most unjustly prosecuted by the police, and that the Home Office has not given him the relief which is due to him. We have inquired into the case, and find the man's statements to be absolutely true. Here are the bald facts.

Vardy, whose age is 57, was formerly in the employ of the Fiat Motor Cab Co. On the 10th March last he was charged at the Central Criminal Court with causing bodily harm by wanton and furious driving, whilst under the influence of drink. A verdict of not guilty was returned. Three weeks afterwards a police officer called upon Vardy and took away his Scotland Yard licence and badge, and informed him that his licence was cancelled by the Commissioner.

No reason was given for the cancellation. Upon Vardy's application, the matter was reconsidered by a Committee at Scotland Yard on the 14th June, and he was told that the Commissioner could not alter his decision, but that he could have a licence to drive a cab if he wished. Vardy took out a horse cab on the following day, and after being on hire from 11 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. he earned only 3s. 10d. From 11.30 to 4 a.m. he earned 7s. 8d., which, after paying 13s. for the hire of the cab, left him 1s. 6d. out of pocket—rather rough on a man with an invalid wife and a young family.

Previous to the 2nd January last, when the accident took place, Vardy underwent a six months' course of driving, and was duly passed by the authorities as competent. Previous to taking up motor driving, he was a horse cab driver for 11 years. Before that he was a master butcher for 20 years, having previously been a cab driver for 5 years. The only convictions against him during the period were one for loitering and one for not wearing his badge.

Mr. Stenson Cooke, Secretary of the Automobile Association, placed the facts before the Home Office in the hope of getting back Vardy's licence. The Home Office has, however, simply referred the matter to the Police Commissioner, who has declined to alter his decision.

This, then, is the position of the unfortunate man. Passed as a competent driver, acquitted of the only serious charge ever brought against him, he is driven back to the now almost obsolete horse cab, and is unable to obtain any redress for what appears to us to have been a high-handed and unjustifiable action on the part of the Police. What says the Home Secretary?

THE LONDON PURE MILK ASSOCIATION.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

The shareholders of this Company met together recently to consider a very remarkable report and balance sheet. The report congratulates shareholders upon the growth of the business—"the sale of milk has been trebled during the past year"—and upon the decrease in the cost of distribution, "amounting to over 40 per cent." But when we turn to the balance sheet the picture changes. The Company has been in existence two years. Its first year's trading resulted in a loss of £7,245 9s. 2½d. Last year's trading resulted in the loss of £10,322 8s. 10d. We notice that among the assets there are 10,001 Ordinary shares of the Hygienic Dairy Society, Ltd., and these are valued at cost price, £14,501 15s. Apparently there are no directors, but what is called a Managing Committee of three, and it would be interesting to have the reason why they paid 29s. each for 10,000 of these shares. Are they worth that price to-day? Were they ever worth it? Could they be sold on the market for 29 pence each? We notice that Mr. Harold Jeboult, who acts as Auditor to the Company, certifies that the figures of the balance sheet "exhibit a correct view of the state of the Association's affairs" according to the best of his information, and the explanations given him. What does that mean? Either Mr. Jeboult got the information he wanted, or he did not. The wording of the certificate suggests that he did not. The shareholders present at the meeting wanted a profit and loss account, but the Managing Committee said they were not entitled to it. We advise the shareholders to appoint a Committee of Investigation.

THE WHITE STAR LINE.

MORE COMPLAINTS OF THE "CAREFUL INVESTIGATION" OF MESSRS. ISMAY, IMRIE AND CO.

The publication in these columns of the petition, signed by 300 of the third-class passengers who recently left Liverpool on board the *Laurentic*, requesting us to warn intending emigrants of the food and treatment they might expect on White Star liners, has evoked a considerable crop of correspondence, from which we quote the following extracts :—

"A first-class passenger in April last, per the *Runic*, died of bronchial pneumonia the day before the vessel reached Cape Town, and was buried at sea. Imagine the shock to the relatives, who were waiting in London to welcome him, when they learned that the commander had consigned to the deep the corpse of a British subject, when the ship was within one day of touching at an important British colony. In any event, the mother might have been informed by cable of the sad event. There was money in plenty in the young man's state-room."

A would-be emigrant, J. H. M., Manchester, sailed from Liverpool to Quebec, on June 11th, on the *Megantic*. On arrival, the Customs would not let him proceed to his destination because he had not £5 with him, although the agent who issued his ticket had informed him that he could land without any money. Many of those turned back could have cabled home for the balance they required, but, says he, this would not have suited the Customs. On the return journey, per s.s. *Canada*, they were treated like convicts, and locked up in separate bulks, their meals being served up to them underneath the hatches. He asks whether he can sue the White Star Company for the return of the money he paid for his passage over.

A more successful passenger writes us from Montreal that he travelled saloon by the *Dominion*, going out to constant employment. He had been handed a pamphlet wherein it was distinctly stated that persons *not* going to constant employment were expected to have £5 in their possession—thus implying that no such condition attached to his case. When inspected by the immigration offices at Quebec, he and five others were able to show only sums of from £3 to £4 10s. each. They were then ordered off the boat and driven to some isolation hospital, where they had to remain for 24 hours, till a wire came from their employers for their release. The food was uneatable, and they were classified with the steerage and placed behind huge iron railings.

THE "PROVINCIAL UNION BANK."

AN EXAMPLE OF "MODERATE INTEREST."

This is a concern which advertises that it makes loans upon very reasonable terms, "strictly moderate interest"; to quote the exact words of the advertisement. What is meant by strictly moderate interest in this connection is explained by a correspondent who has given us her experience. She says that being financially pressed she applied to this "Bank" for a Bill of Sale, and an official visited her house, charging 10s. 6d., for expenses. Ultimately £100 was lent on furniture said to be worth at least £250. Our correspondent believed that the repayment was to be £6 per month, £5 being repayment of principal and £1 interest. When the time came for the payment of the first instalment she sent the £6, but the receipt came back crediting her with £5 for interest and £1 off principal. Thinking they were charging her the £5 interest in advance she did nothing, but on sending up the second instalment she found that the same £5 was charged for interest and £1 deducted from principal, so that she had paid off £2 at an expense of £12. How much she will have paid if she goes on paying at this rate when the transaction is completed we leave it to our readers to work out for themselves.

"PITY THE POOR EDITOR!"

COUNTING THE CATHOLICS.

Here is another little list of conundrums, which perhaps our readers would like to answer :—

The last week in April, 1910, I wrote asking you to kindly let me know the following, but up to this it has not appeared in the "Answers to Correspondents," as I requested.

The questions are: How many Roman Catholic M.P.'s are in the present Parliament for England, Scotland, and Wales? Also how many Protestant Councillors there are in the Dublin Council?

PALPABLE POLICE PERJURY.

THE SOLIHULL CONSTABLE AND THE FEATHER.

We are wondering whether the Solihull magistrates made any recommendations to the chief police authority in regard to that game-trespassing case they heard and dismissed the other day. Perhaps they don't remember it? It was a case in which a motor-lorry driver named Woolliscroft was charged with trespassing in search of game, with killing a pheasant out of season, and being without a licence. A man employed at a public-house had seen a motor-lorry pass in the direction of Coventry, the man in it, or rather one of the men in it, having previously thrown a stone at a pheasant, killed it, and placed it in the trailer. The public-house employé informed the local gamekeeper, who, with P.C. Ireton, awaited the return of the vehicle from Coventry, and searched it, but no trace of pheasant, dead or living, in season or out of season, was found. The policeman then rode on the vehicle to the public-house where the informant was employed, but the man was unable to identify the defendant. The police officer again examined the lorry, which was laden with empty barrels, and eventually he held up a pheasant's feather, which he said he had discovered beneath them, but one of the men on the lorry immediately pointed out that the feather was dry, whereas the bottom of the vehicle was wet with the heavy rain.

These may be called the open-air facts. Now what happened when the defendant was brought to Court? Giving evidence, the policeman admitted in cross-examination that previously to coming up with the motor-lorry the gamekeeper had given him a packet of pheasant's feathers, picked up from the place where the bird had been killed, and that he had the packet in his pocket at the time of searching the lorry. The defendant said he had been driving the engine all day, that he had neither killed the pheasant nor seen anything of it, that all the barrels he had with him on the outer journey had been delivered at Coventry, and that the barrels on the return journey were empties to be forwarded to Birmingham. How then did that solitary pheasant's feather, dry at the bottom of a lorry wet with the drip of the rain, get there? To this question there is only one answer, and the solicitor called for the defendant supplied it. He "suggested," says the reporter, "that the officer in his zeal to secure evidence had said that he found the feather on the wagon, when in face he did not do so, and that the feather he produced was ont out of his own pocket." In other words, P.C. Ireton put that feather where he found it in order to secure a conviction against an innocent man for an offence with which he intended to charge him. The magistrates appear to have taken this view, for "after hearing the defendant's evidence and that of another witness, they dismissed the charge without hearing the rest of the witnesses."

We shall be glad to learn in these circumstances whether the special attention of the chief police authorities has been called to the extreme gravity of the conduct of P.C. Ireton.

"TEMPERANCE BILLIARD HALLS."

THE SECRETARY'S EXPLANATION—AND OUR REJOINDER.

Apropos our recent paragraph in reference to the rate of wages paid to the managers of the Temperance Billiard Halls (of which Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P., is Chairman) and to the fact that such halls were open on the day of the late King's funeral from 2 p.m. till the usual publichouse closing time, the Secretary writes that the average payment to managers in London is £2 and in Lancashire 35s. per week. He adds that at one hall the manager had to be discharged recently and, pending the appointment of a successor, an assistant, whose wages are 25s. a week, is temporarily in charge.

The Secretary does not specifically dispute our allegation that the employees on ordinary days work from 11 in the morning till after midnight—whilst, as regards the day of the Royal Funeral, he says, "The halls were opened at the same time as the publichouses, to which they are a counter-attraction."

As against this, one of our readers says: "The staff at the Fulham hall is as follows :—Manager, 25s. per week, assistant manager 22s., 2 charwomen 7s. 6d. each per week, the times of the women being from 6 a.m. till 12 noon."

Perhaps other employees of the Company may enlighten us further.

THE SHIRKING OF FATHERHOOD—AND MOTHERHOOD.

MANY VIEWS OF THE GREAT PROBLEM.

(This discussion arises out of an article by Margaret Macgregor, entitled "The Shirking of Motherhood," which appeared in our issue of June 18th.)

(Continued from last week.)

"A Middle Class Woman" says that "in view of the evil that must result from the ever-increasing number of the slum-dwellers," steps should be taken to put within their reach the means of limiting their families. "The middle-classes might then be able to have larger families, without being haunted with constant anxiety as to the future." She does not agree that childless marriages are the cause of immorality and, consequently, divorce. "The reason that where there are many children there is no divorce is (to my mind) because a woman will put up with greater misery and indignity because of the family."

Revive the Grecian Honouring of Motherhood.

An Ealing correspondent says, "Let woman revolt against motherhood under present conditions. Let her insist upon motherhood being made honourable, protected and provided for. Listen to any discussion upon the extension of the Franchise to women, and you will find men often willing to extend a measure of self-government to the irresponsible 'spinster'—or to place a premium upon widowhood by giving 'widows' (especially widows with property) a vote; but never, no never will they suggest that the wife and mother, having greater stakes and greater responsibilities, shall be put in a position to guard those stakes and to fulfil to the uttermost those responsibilities."

"A Would-be Mother of Many" gives particulars of a very sad case. Herself in bad health, with a husband in consumption, they have two children—so far healthy. The husband's disease is so far advanced that he has had to give up business, and they live on an allowance of £140 a year. "Several of my husband's family have died of consumption," says our correspondent. "His mother (who has had 14) has often told me I ought to have a baby a year, although she does not offer to provide the wherewithal, nor to take care of my husband and chicks while I am *hors de combat!* Although I have suffered more than a great many women—I have never had any anæsthetic (my heart being weak)—I would willingly have many children if only my husband were healthy and we had some means of our own—indeed, I long for them."

Large Families a Curse to the Workers.

From Birmingham comes a very simple but direct letter: "My second son, 22 years old, is a repoussé art metal worker, and has been at one place ever since he was 15 years old. An excellent workman, they say, but they have had no work for him to do for months now, and he cannot get any. The eldest is a cabinet maker doing a little each week. One, 19, is a carriage lamp maker—no work six months out of twelve. I have another son, 13—I do not know what we shall have to put him to when he is 14. So these are my reasons why poor people ought not to have large families."

"One who has Suffered" writes: "Nothing is ever said about men being in a fit state of health to produce healthy children. What we women want is some sort of guarantee that the men we marry are free from disease. How many men nowadays are sound? Why have so many children bad eyes, teeth, ears and nerves? Doctors will not give their own sex away.

Suggests Revival of C.D. Act.

"*You* never shirk tackling unpleasant topics—why not try and bring in the C.D. Act again and run things as they are done abroad? There would not be half the divorces or immorality. You cannot go against nature, so why not have things arranged decently and in order? It is the women and children who suffer. Why was the novel 'The Yoke' jumped on when all Victoria Cross's aimless indecencies are on every bookstall? Because it was the *truth*. I am a married woman of 35, and have seen a good deal of life—been in India and abroad. I have one child of 9, and simply dread his growing up, and only hope that things will be put on a sensible footing before he does. If I had a daughter she should marry no man unless he could pass a very stiff medical examination. Things are very bad in India—men have only the choice of native women or their neighbours' wives. I myself at 19 married a man of 31. Had a dead child and found out why. I couldn't get rid of the man by hook or crook, so out of desperation let him divorce me. I am considered an outcast, though I married the man. He, no!—he is colonel of his regiment and flourishes."

Domestic Peace Necessary.

A somewhat novel view of the subject is taken by "Ernest C." "It is well known to naturalists," says he, "that a certain amount of security is necessary for the propagation of a species, and that birds will destroy their eggs, and animals their young, if their domestic arrangements are interfered with, while some animals refuse to breed in captivity. Are we to suppose that this instinctive repugnance to 'the invasion of the babes and sucklings' is altogether absent in the human animal?"

Does the Baby Suffer from Over-legislation?

"With the craze for doing everything by legislation, the once sacred home has become the hunting-ground of meddlesome officials. No sooner is a baby born than the house is overrun with a gang of harpies, who come to vaccinate, weigh, measure, inspect and prescribe the dietary, etc., etc., etc., of the unhappy infant. A sick child is pounced upon and carted off to a hospital, there to be killed or cured by a system chosen by the doctors and not by the parents. Boys and girls are the lawful prey of the State educationalist, who, behind locked doors, gives a kind of education of which the parents might not approve, and does not scruple to use his influence to undermine parental authority."

Duty to the State.

"A Lover of Justice" says: "Most women recognise their duty to their husband, but fail to see that they owe a duty to the State that does not acknowledge them as the 'parent' of their own child, or as a 'citizen' of their own country. Believe me, there are many women who, like myself, are not Suffragettes, but who silently protest against this injustice. Let England right these wrongs, and I believe women would dare, and bear, much to see their nation saved."

"Splitting the Twins."

"An Essex Mother" writes: "What do you think of my case? A few years ago I had twins, and my husband insisted upon what he called 'splitting' them—that is, giving one of them away. A year ago, *mine* died, and the people to whom my husband gave the other decline to give it up, and he refuses to take any steps to compel them to do so. And here I am, after undergoing unspeakable agony, *childless*. It is enough to make any woman a Suffragette."

(To be continued.)

[NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

In the King's Bench Division last week, the Saxe Register Company obtained judgment against the National Cash Register Company for £50 and costs, as damages for slander. Altogether, the National Cash Register Company is having rather a rough time of it just now.

"NURSING HOMES" OR ——?

(Concluded.)

We are glad to come to the last chapter—for the present, at any rate—of this subject. Before summarising the matter, however, let us mention one or two items, from our Commissioner's Report, which have been held over from previous issues :—

"Massage" Profits.

While huge profits are made at most of these "massage" dens, there are many to participate in them. Of course, the proprietress of the establishment comes in for the biggest share. The landlord of the premises, however, charges 100 per cent. higher rent than for the same accommodation when a legitimate business is carried on.

Artists' Quarters.

The artists' quarters—Chelsea, St. John's Wood, etc.—are the principal "locales" of certain houses and secret "Societies" in which—under the guise of religious rites and magical practices—Lesbian and other vices are regularly indulged in. These practices are of so revolting and amazing a nature that they recall the notorious "Swami" case and the filthiest excesses of the worshippers of Priapus in the 14th and 15th centuries. One of these pseudo-"mystical circles" meets in a quiet but select part of South Kensington, and another has its Temple of Hermes almost within a stone's throw of Grosvenor Square.

A Bond Street Inferno.

One of the worst cases I have come across is in connection with a so-called "Beauty Specialist's" in Old Bond Street, the proprietress of which lives in a fine West End mansion, where "business" is carried on after "office hours" and on Sundays. Strictly speaking, this is not a nursing home, but as "massage," by bogus nurses, is extensively carried on, the place comes well within the scope of my enquiry. There is quite a large staff of girls at this place, all working "on commission." The "business" was previously carried on in a side street off Portland Place, and previous to that at St. John's Wood. I have come across a case in which a young girl was lured into the place, in the capacity of "secretary"—through the introduction of persons well known in musical and theatrical circles. Fortunately, she escaped before suffering any serious harm.

Summary of the Case.

Now to summarise the whole case. Let it be clearly understood that we do not pose in any way as censors of the morals of the public. Nor are we in any way concerned as to what grown-up people do in either their own homes or anywhere else, in the way of amusement. *Chacun à son goût.* Our campaign has been against the degradation of one of the noblest professions in the world—that of nursing—by associating its uniform with establishments pandering to the vilest habits of sexual depravity and degeneration. We have, at the same time, been desirous of warning the innocent against being entrapped by these gangs of blackmailers.

Our exposure has already had splendid results. Many of the worst places have closed their doors, whilst every respectable paper, to its infinite credit, has now vetoed the advertisements of "nursing" and "massage" establishments.

There can be no question that, quite apart from the question of immorality, our whole system of nursing homes requires revision; and we are glad to hear that an attempt is about to be made, upon a large scale, to deal with the matter on one of the largest ducal estates in the West End of London. It is proposed to erect a block of buildings specially fitted and adapted for professional nursing, and to prohibit, as leases fall in, all such business in private houses.

As regards massage, there are plenty of genuine establishments where the nurses hold the certificate of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses—which was founded in 1894. Candidates for the certificate have to pass a thorough examination and give proof of character. They also have to pledge themselves not to undertake any case except under the direction of a medical man; and they must not advertise.

The Remedy.

The remedy, as we have so often pointed out, is to be found in Registration—registration of both nurses and nursing homes, and of masseurs and masseuses and massage establishments. There is now before Parliament a Bill which aims at some, at least of these objects. It proposes the establishment of a "General Council for the Registration of Nurses in the United Kingdom," to be composed as follows :—

> Three persons to be appointed by the Privy Council, of whom one at least shall be a woman.
>
> Three registered medical practitioners, one to be appointed by the Local Government Board for England, one by the Local Government Board for Scotland, and one by the Local Government Board for Ireland.
>
> Three registered medical practitioners, to be appointed by the British Medical Association, one to be resident in England, one to be resident in Scotland, and one to be resident in Ireland.
>
> One registered medical practitioner to be appointed by the Medico-Psychological Association.
>
> One registered medical practitioner to be appointed by the medical superintendents of the fever hospitals which may be recognised as training schools for nurses in fever nursing under this Act.
>
> Eight registered women nurses, to be elected as the direct representatives of registered women nurses, of whom four, who shall be resident in England or Wales, one of whom must be a past or present matron of a general training school for nurses, and one of whom must be registered in the general register as "also trained in fever nursing," shall be elected by the nurses registered in the general register, whose registered address is in England or Wales; two who shall be resident in Scotland, and one of whom must be a past or present matron of a general training school for nurses, shall be elected by the nurses registered in the general register, whose registered address is in Scotland; two who shall be resident in Ireland, and one of whom must be a past or present matron of a general training school for nurses, shall be elected by the nurses registered in the general register whose registered address is in Ireland.
>
> One registered medical practitioner or registered male nurse to be elected as a direct representative by the nurses registered in the male nurses' register.
>
> One registered mental nurse to be elected as a direct representative by the nurses registered in the mental nurses' register.

Whenever the Bill comes before the House, it is the intention of our Editor to move amendments with the object of extending its scope to massage nurses, and including the registration of the homes and establishments as well as the practitioners.

It is in such a way as this, and only in this way, that the nursing profession can be purged of these infamies.

Postscript.

It has been inevitable that in the course of our articles we should have unintentionally caused annoyance to some respectable establishments, and we gladly subjoin the following disclaimers :—

We desire to mention that a Mme. Le R., referred to in our issue of July 2nd, is in no way connected with Mme. Renée Le Roy, who carries on an extensive and thoroughly genuine millinery business at 71, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

We also regret that a recent reference to a certain establishment "in the neighbourhood of Redcliffe Gardens" has caused trouble to the owners of Nos. 92 and 102, in that street. Neither of such houses was referred to.

FIGHTING.

By Jim Crow.

[Mr. James Crow is our Licensed Crank. A brilliant exponent of unconventional ideas—invariably distorted and lacking in perspective; cynical and epigrammatic in expression—he is a journalistic cat amongst the pigeons. We accept no responsibility for his opinions—or his life.]

Much twaddle, or, as the Yankees elegantly say, poppycock, is devoted to denunciations of the Noble Art. Mollycoddle scribes and velveteen moralists ransack their dictionaries in search of abusive epithets for what, after all, is a very necessary part of human education. Gross, coarse, vulgar, debasing, disgusting, barbarous, savage are among the mildest expressions of disapproval enunciated by peaceful persons. Methinks mild men would be well-advised to keep their heads and tempers, in discussing social problems.

The Perfect Pugilist.

I will grant you that many pugilists are not altogether attractive in appearance. They are not precisely types of ethereal refinement, and we should hesitate to apply to them for a sonnet in praise of violets, for tender consolations at times of mental stress. They are, in fact, bred and trained for a certain purpose, which they fulfil admirably, and they would only waste their energies if they aspired to a moral and intellectual plane. They may even on occasion be vain and corrupt, but we do not employ them for the sake of their modesty and probity any more than we choose our cart-horses for speed.

The Sin of Success.

No doubt it is aggravating to the gentle genius that a mere fighting-machine should assume the airs of a monarch and earn the guerdon of a dozen Cabinet Ministers. Those are the accidents of professional sport and would be prevented if anyone knew how. But they do not afford a reason or even an excuse for suppressing an institution which is essential to the due development of the race. It would be just as reasonable to suppress steam-engines because they are noisy and ugly, motor-cars because they fail to disseminate the perfumes of Arabia, flying-machines because accidents have occurred ever since Icarus.

The Finality of Force.

Fighting may be barbarous and antiquated, but it cannot be abolished until an effective substitute has been discovered. Force remains the final sanction; arbitration would be singularly ineffective if litigants could not be compelled to abide by the award. I for one steadfastly refuse to turn the other cheek until smiters have been entirely superseded by kissers. We shall all be delighted to welcome the golden age when it comes—likewise the Business Government and the reunion of Christendom and the elixir of life. Meanwhile, we have to make the best of the world as we find it, and sing in tune with the Spirit of the Age, and not be righteous overmuch.

Fists versus Fire-Arms.

I grant the shortcomings of professional pugilists. Similarly, I admit the possibility that all professional football players are not indifferent to gold and gingerbread. But I may still advocate that everybody should be encouraged to play football and learn to use his fists. A dreary Field Marshal and other peripatetic busybodies rush about the country urging all and sundry to practise shooting at toy targets. This pastime might have its educational uses if the toy targets could retaliate, but even then it would not be so practical as pugilism for an Englishman. Any sane person (except perhaps a gun-maker) will admit that there is not the faintest risk of a foreign invasion. Moreover, shooting at targets does not teach pluck, which is what we require in soldiers and Englishmen.

In Praise of Punching.

If the battle of Waterloo was won on the milling-ground at Harrow, we shall wither our martial temperament by impregnating schoolboys with the sentiments of Dr. Watts. There is no self-respect in the man who cannot take care of himself. Consider the French, how they skulk and whine at the first menace of discomfiture. They have a saying *(Jeu de mains, jeu de vilains)* deprecating fisticuffs as only fit for brutes. The result is that they are only fit for scratching and kicking and running. Are we to be degraded to their low level of courage by squeamish old women who feel sick at the very idea of a prize-fight?

The Democrat's Duello.

For good or evil, the duello has been abolished in civilised countries, and its survival in caricature among beery German students and absurd French journalists prevents the possibility of a return. How then are we to defend honour, punish insolence, compel chivalry? Brawling is distasteful to refined minds, it is an undue publication of intimate grievances, it alarms women. It should therefore be avoided except in cases of urgent necessity. The alternative is an organised encounter, with seconds, bottle-holders and all the paraphernalia of the ring. There are, of course, disadvantages—the wronged man may have the weaker arm, bullies may become chartered desperadoes, a long purse may purchase vicarious punishment. But these apply to all forms of conflict, not least even to litigation. The noble art, moreover, is splendidly democratic; your bargee need stand no nonsense from your belted earl. Gentlemen claimed a monopoly of the sword in olden days, but all own fists.

Belligerent Brats.

Pending the advent of the golden age, we must have fighting of some kind, and the better we know how to fight the less often shall we be called upon to show our prowess. Let fighting, therefore, be inculcated at an early age. If I were entrusted with the education of the young, I would invite infants to fight for their meals; I would have courts of honour in schools; I would never interfere in any quarrel, however apparently unjust. Hardships might occur at first, but in the long run a healthy spirit would certainly prevail. At any rate, there would be no tale-bearing, no sneaking, pettifogging, mischief-making nonsense, such as breeds a race of lawyers.

Amazonian Arts.

Women also should be taught to use force. It is not to their interest that they are led to regard themselves as weaker vessels, dependent on the capricious kindness of males. We should hear much less of betrayed love, breach of promise, legal cruelty, drunkards' homes, and such cant complaints, if a faithless swain or a bibulous lord often received a black eye or a tap under the jaw at the hands of the fair. The average woman has twice the pluck of the average man; she can learn anything far more quickly; it is only because her martial education has been neglected that she suffers from the marital. It is surely strange that, with all their ingenuity, the Suffragettes have never practised with the gloves or made acquaintance with the Marquess of Queensberry's rules.

Conclusions for the Courageous.

In any case, patriots should strive to remove the stigma and the restrictions which have been associated with the ring. Let us inscribe free fights on the banner of a free people; let us lavish high honours on the exponents of an art which affords a liberal education to every observer; let us pass on to posterity, intact and unsullied, the heritage of courage and endurance transmitted by the founders of our race.

"JOHN BULL" CARTOONS.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS AMONGST OUR READERS.

We have decided to present the original drawing of our weekly cartoon to the reader who obtains us the most new friends, so to the person sending in the largest number of Coupons by Thursday next, we shall present the original drawing, mounted and framed.

If, therefore, you want the original of THIS WEEK'S *cartoon, all you have to do is to give as many copies of* THIS WEEK'S *issue as you can to your friends—first cutting out the Coupons, and send them in, duly filled up, by Thursday next.*

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For the free gift of the framed original drawing Cartoon in the current issue of John Bull.

I have handed a copy of the issue of John Bull from which I have cut this coupon to a friend, whom I have recommended to become a regular reader.

NAME _____

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(Here insert your own name and address—not that of your friend.)

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A BRUTAL BRIGHTON BEAST.

THE SHOCKING STORY OF A BRUTE AND A CHILD.

WHAT ARE THE POLICE DOING?

In telling the story of a brute and a child, it is necessary to say at the outset that we are relying upon the written statement of the child's father for the facts. That statement is now before us. On the afternoon of June 28th last, little Violet Hersee, six years of age, came tripping out of school at 4 o'clock with the other children. On leaving school, it is apparently usual for her to go to the dairy "up over the Shoreham Railway Station crossing" to obtain milk for tea. This afternoon, she went to the dairy as usual, obtained the milk, and was returning home by the same route when she was accosted by a man apparently about 48 years of age. He asked the child whether she would care for some sweets and cakes. Naturally, little Violet said she would, and after giving them to her the man took her away in the direction of Lancing College, over the railway crossing, and "a more lonely spot you could not imagine." What then happened cannot be here described without severe restrictions of language. The man "put her over in a field where there were no cows," "rammed cakes in her mouth and nearly choked her," and conducted himself as a scoundrel of his kind might be expected to do. Gross assault followed gross indecency, and after keeping the child with him for nearly two hours and a half, "he had the audacity to bring the child home," telling the mother that "Violet had lost her way, and that having learned she lived near some soap works, he had inquired about them and brought her home."

Violet's mother appears to have accepted this story without hesitation, and the man went away. Her father, being indoors, did not see him, and therefore had not the opportunity of putting any questions to him. On seeing the child, however, he was anxious to learn how she had missed her way. "From what she told me," says the father, "I at once made an examination, and found blood on the lower part of her body. I at once called my wife, who went for a neighbour, and both of these saw the blood. I at once went after the man. After running for over a mile, I caught him, and told him I was a police constable, and arrested him on suspicion of having outraged my little girl somewhere in the vicinity of Old Shoreham. He seemed flabbergasted, and said, 'Who saw me? Nobody saw me.' I marched him off to the Southwick Police Station and gave him in charge." The father, at any rate, believes the man arrested was the man who had assaulted little Violet, because "the remainder of the cakes" were found in a bag upon him. The same evening, at 8.40, a medical man examined the child at her parents' house. She had then been home two hours, and as a natural result most of the blood had disappeared from her body. "I told the doctor when he came that I saw the blood on the child, at 6.30 p.m., as also did a Mrs. Stoner, but he would have it that she had not been hurt internally, but that she had been tampered with." Little Violet's account of what happened is therefore borne out by the doctor; an outrage had been attempted rather than completed.

Even as the case stood, it was one of a most serious character, serious for the prisoner, serious for this child, and serious for her parents; serious, too, from the public point of view, as Violet was only one of a number of children attending school, and what a scoundrel is capable of attempting against one child he is capable of attempting against another. Obviously it was not a case which a single magistrate should have heard and disposed of alone, at any rate not without further investigation. Yet when the case was called and the man was brought up at Steyning Police Court the following day, only Colonel Young was on the Bench. By this time the charge had been altered to one of indecent assault. The father was not allowed in Court till he gave his evidence; the police do not appear to have summoned available witnesses, and in the end Colonel Young said he thought there was insufficient evidence to commit the case for trial. The man, a light of the local Bethel, was consequently discharged, and, strangely enough, the case did not get into the local papers, though a reporter was present.

As far as the facts were disclosed on the day the man was brought up, it is not possible to contest the magistrate's view that the evidence was insufficient to commit for trial. Charges of this kind are easily made, and it is necessary to have a careful sifting of the evidence not only in justice to the accused, but in justice to those who prefer the charge. Precisely for this reason, Colonel Young too hastily disposed of it. If so far there was insufficient evidence against the accused, there was ample evidence for inquiry. Beyond all doubt the child had been assaulted by somebody, and Colonel Young should have remanded the accused on bail for further investigation to be made. Let us see how far the facts go on the father's statement. On the child coming home he examines her and finds blood. His wife and a neighbour also find blood. When the doctor comes two hours afterwards the blood had disappeared, but the doctor agrees that the child has been tampered with. Arrested, some cakes are found on the accused in a bag. But if the case had been remanded, the father says he could have produced witnesses tending to prove that none other than the accused could have committed this outrage on his child. He says the police knew and knows of a boy who saw the man leading her by the hand, of another who saw him taking her in the direction of the ferry, and of a signalman who saw him taking her over the Old Shoreham bridge. Though this evidence would be inconsistent with the man's story to her mother about little Violet having lost her way, the police did not call one of these witnesses. If the police had done so, and they had given the testimony which the father says they could and would have given, and the child herself had identified the accused as the man who assaulted her, it is clear Colonel Young could not have resisted the weight of the *prima facie* evidence, and would have been bound to send the man for trial. As it is, he has not to submit himself to that ordeal. But the acquittal of this "religious light" puts the local police in a difficulty. Little Violet Hersee has been assaulted by some scoundrel still at large. The problem for them is, Who is he? What steps are they taking to find him, on the assumption that the man acquitted is not guilty?

THE LAND AND PLOUGHSHARE ASSOCIATION.

WITH ABJECT APOLOGIES TO THE AUTHOR OF "THE ISLANDERS."

PRESIDENT ... ... *Lord Crow.*
SECRETARY ... ... *Mr. Jim Crow.*
TREASURER ... ... *Mrs. Crow.*
COLLECTOR ... ... *Master Crow.*

MOTTO OF THE ASSOCIATION:

"All your swords shall be turned into ploughshares."

This Association has been promoted to enable two ploughshares to be manufactured in England for every sword turned out of a German factory.

RULES.

1. This Association shall be called the Land and Ploughshare Association, Ltd.
2. Any person, male or female, black or white, infant or adult, is eligible for membership on payment of a weekly subscription of 5s.
3. A card of membership, together with a pair of cuff-links, will be forwarded after the receipt of the second week's subscription.
4. All the officers are empowered to collect subscriptions.
5. No statement of receipts and expenditure can be published. (This is final.)
6. No information will be offered to members, but those securing ten new ones may keep the first week's subscription.
7. No communication will be noticed unless a postal order for 2s. 6d., together with a stamped envelope, be enclosed.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

A NIGGER'S CRUEL TREATMENT OF A "WHITE."

We have received the following letter, and having made enquiries, find the case to be a genuine one:—

SIR,—The attention of the United States Government should be called to the recent callous assault by a man, named Johnson, known as "Black Jack," upon an old man three years his senior. In order to prevent any recurrence of these assaults, instead of being shot or burnt, he should have the lenient sentence of being transported to the place whence his forbears emanated. If they cannot do this let them clear out.

Yours truly,
JEFFRIES, J.

3 bottles 9/6

4 years old—post free—our risk

6 bots: 18/6 12 bots: 36/- (carriage paid your rly. station)

Somerville's SCOTCH WHISKY

***The* finest that Scotland Produces.**

Our "4 years old" is a pure, sound, wholesome whisky, and splendid value at the price—but—to the critical judge who appreciates really mellow, well-aged whisky, we recommend our

	POST FREE 3 BOTS.	Carriage paid your rly. station. 6 BOTS.	12 BOTS.
6 YEARS OLD	11/-	21/6	42/-
10 YEARS OLD	12/6	24/6	48/-

Fill up the Order Form and post to us with your remittance TO-DAY.

John Somerville & Co., Ltd.,
Distillers,
Craigmillar, Edinburgh.
Established 1826.

ORDER FORM

To Messrs. John Somerville and Co., Ltd.,
Distillers, Craigmillar, Edinburgh.

I enclose remittance value.....for which please send me.....bottles of Somerville's.....years old Scotch Whisky on condition that if it is not the finest Whisky at the price I shall be entitled to have my money refunded. JOHN BULL, 16/7/10.

Name.....

Address.....

POST FREE
Sample half bottles.

4 years old	...	...	...	1/9
6 "	...	...	...	2/-
10 "	...	...	...	2/3

Summit SHIRTS for wear now.

THREE unusually attractive lines in Colored tunic shirts, soft dressed: some with stiff cuffs and some with soft double cuffs. In cut, in finish, in pattern, and in durability, these goods are faultless and will give entire satisfaction in use.

Pattern bunches sent on request.

Range A: Fine Zephyr with fancy woven stripe of raised Russia cord: this effect is found only in high-grade cloths. Stiff cuffs.

Range B: Fronts and cuffs of Russia cord, with bodies of woven Zephyr to match: stiff cuffs.

Range C: Fronts and cuffs of French Piqué, neat colored stripe on light ground: Print bodies to match. Double and single cuffs.

¶ If your purchase does not please you we readily refund money.

Sample shirt **6/6**

Three shirts for **18/6** carriage paid.

State which style of cuff is desired.

AUSTIN REED *Ltd.*

Three CITY shops: **13 FENCHURCH STREET**
5 St. Mary Axe and
157a Cheapside • London

"JOHN BULL'S WRESTLERS."

SILENCE BROKEN.—CHAMPIONS MEET.—ZBYSCO AND GAMA MATCHED.

On Friday of last week our offices presented the appearance of the National Sporting Club. The four Indian wrestlers, together with their Business Manager, called to thank us for our efforts on their behalf. Much to their delight we had a surprise in store.

Half-an-hour before their arrival a communication had arrived from Zbysco accepting the challenge of Gama, who, when informed of the news said it was the happiest moment he had experienced since he had been in England.

No time was lost in bringing about a meeting of the representatives of the two sides. There was no haggling or carping. Gama's deposit was at once covered, and the challenge—which is that Gama will throw Zbysco twice within an hour—accepted without any qualification.

The contest will take place in a few weeks' time—probably on the last Saturday of the present month, and negotiations are now in progress for one of the largest sites in London.

Next week we hope to be in a position to announce full particulars.

We are delighted to have been able to fix a match—and what is more, a straight one, in every respect—and there can be no doubt that it will arouse keen interest throughout the sporting world.

Gama is said to be absolutely invincible. For the moment we must wait and see. Tarro Miyake, the champion Japanese wrestler, has also had a meeting with Mr. Benjamin, the manager for the Indians; but no arrangements could be arrived at. The following extract from the *Sporting Life* of July 9th will explain the reason :—

> The quest of Gama for a match with any of the catch-as-catch-can champions looked for just one moment yesterday as if it would be rewarded. Mr. Voss, the manager of Tarro Miyake, informed us that he was prepared to accept the challenge of the Indian on condition that Gama would first wrestle for half an hour in jiu-jitsu; and after that they would wrestle in catch-as-catch-can.
>
> Our comment on this proposal was that Gama challenged anyone to a match in the catch-as-catch-can style, and put money up for that purpose. It was useless to reply to that challenge with an offer to wrestle jiu-jitsu and catch-as-catch can.
>
> The men met at JOHN BULL Office, and the various proposals were discussed, Mr. Voss offering to put money up for a match in two styles (the man securing a fall in the shortest time to be the winner), but refusing to stake money for a match in the catch-as-catch-can style alone. Naturally, no business was done.

We shall be happy to hear from any of the other champions who would like to have a go at Gama.

THE POLITE LETTER WRITER.

MORE COMPLIMENTS FROM OUR READERS.

A correspondent, signing himself "Mulhacen," but who has the courage to also give his name and address, writes us as follows :—

> SIR,—Judging from the rubbish you penned in this week's issue of JOHN BULL, I have no hesitation in saying that *you* have made a ridiculous exhibition of yourself by way of your remarks on the purchase of a Union Jack for a Lincoln school. It isn't necessary to throw oratorical mud at the Union Jack, or, in fact, to throw any kind of mud at it. It is already so bespattered with the dirtiest of mud, that one is rather surprised to find such slush in a paper with the pretensions of JOHN BULL. I say that your suggestion that the Union Jack represents liberty, love and loyalty is a *lie*. It does nothing of the kind. A few of the things it represents are—financial interest, greed, deceit, tyranny, and selfishness. I hope, however, that there won't be many children reading *your* rubbish, and I might add that you "would do well next time" you write to write something bearing a shade of hypocritical cant not quite so obvious—or leave the subject alone.

Communications of this kind do us a power of good.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?
See Page iii. of Cover.

THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

THE BRIGHTON MEETING.

The President will address a public meeting in The Dome, Brighton, on Friday, July 29th, at 8.30 p.m. A preliminary meeting of all members on the Brighton Register is being convened for Wednesday, the 20th inst., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. Having regard to the fact that the meeting is being held during the Sussex fortnight, and to the large number of enquiries we are receiving in reference to it, we anticipate another great success.

PROVINCIAL BRANCH REPORTS.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the members in Manchester and District was held on Friday last, the 8th inst., at the Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Manchester, for the purpose of formally inaugurating the Branch. The General Secretary attended, and dealt fully with matters connected with its organisation. Mr. H. Ross Clyne was unanimously voted to the chair, and delivered a highly interesting address. He pointed out the great need in Manchester for such an organisation as the John Bull League, and expressed himself warmly in sympathy with its objects. A strong Executive Committee was elected, and we have every reason to anticipate a glorious success.

SHEFFIELD BRANCH.—A meeting was held at the Wentworth Café on Wednesday last for the purpose of electing a local chairman, committee, etc., and formally establishing the branch. The chair was taken at 8.30 p.m. by the Rev. S. Goodyer, who gave in his opening address a masterly exposition of the aims and objects of the League. In the course of his remarks he urged upon the members the necessity of wearing the League badge, which he considered represented one of the sanest movements of the times, and was destined to play an important part in the future. After twenty years' absence from this country, on his return he felt that the edge had gone from Party politics, and with the advent of JOHN BULL it was his opinion that its editor was the "man who had come at last who could release himself from the bond of party politics, and who had convincingly shown in a multitude of ways the defects of the Party system of government and the urgent necessity of replacing it by a business one." He next referred to the existing boycott of the League by the local *Telegraph* and *Independent*, and contrasted the former's report of the recent Albert Hall meeting, cynically headed "Mr. Bottomley's Utopia," and devoid of all reference to the League, to that of the *Portsmouth Times* report of the League meeting in that town, which was not only headed "John Bull League," but contained some six or seven references to its aims and objects. Concluding, the chairman expressed his firm belief that the principles for which the League stood were wholly sound, and he had no doubt but what they would eventually triumph. On the reverend gentleman resuming his seat amidst hearty applause, the meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, etc. The following were nominated and elected members of the Local Committee :—Messrs. A. Goulden, J. H. Young, T. J. Lee, J. H. T. Holmes, C. W. Little, E. W. Moseley, A. Lynam, V. Allen, A. Eaves, A. C. Goodyer, Rev. S. Goodyer, and Dr. W. E. Ryves. The meeting next confirmed the appointment by the General Secretary of Mr. B. H. Tubbs as Local Secretary, together with Messrs. E. Jennings and W. H. Chapman as Assistant Secretaries. The applause which greeted the proposal of Lieut.-Colonel Hirst, V.D., J.P., as local chairman by Mr. J. H. Young testified to the local popularity of that gentleman. Mr. Young, who remarked that Colonel Hirst needed no introduction to the audience, referred to his numerous public services, notably as Mayor of Rotherham, his many years services on the Council of that town, and his long connection with the Volunteer movement. On being duly seconded and put to the meeting, Mr. Hirst was unanimously elected local chairman together with Dr. R. H. Wilson as vice-chairman. Mr. V. Allen was also appointed treasurer to the branch. On presenting Colonel Hirst with his badge of office, the Rev. S. Goodyer vacated the chair in that gentleman's favour, who, in acknowledging his election, expressed his firm belief in the principles of the League and his warm admiration of its President and his much-needed exposure of cant and humbug, together with his advocacy of a Business Government. (Applause.) The meeting was next addressed by the General Secretary, who dealt with various matters connected with the organisation of the League, and referred to the rapidly increasing membership. A vote of thanks to the Rev. S. Goodyer terminated a very successful meeting.

DARLINGTON.—A meeting will be held to-night (Thursday) at Hunter's Rooms, 5, Prebend Row, Darlington, to inaugurate a branch of the League. Members and friends cordially invited.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The Secretary, 67, Long Acre, London, W.C.

Please enrol me as a Member of the JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

Name .....

Address .....

16/7/'10. .....

A MODERN MIRACLE!

- The Deaf to Hear -

THE STOLZ ELECTROPHONE,

a new pocket telephone for the deaf, is a remarkably clever electrical invention conceived by a stroke of genius and improved from time to time after exhaustive scientific experiments. Briefly, it is an artificial ear, and enables the deaf to hear with clearness and precision sounds that without its aid would be utterly lost to them. Better still, its regular use actually IMPROVES THE NATURAL HEARING by setting up a species of electrical massage that acts upon the ear drum and the interior parts of the aural system and stimulates the organ into renewed life and activity. Nor does the use of the "Stolz" disfigure the wearer, for it is neat and unobtrusive, and no more conspicuous than eyeglasses. It entirely supersedes the old-fashioned ear-trumpet and similar cumbersome appliances.

Electrophone in use. Less conspicuous than eyeglasses.

A NEW WORLD IS OPENED UP.

Attendances at the Theatre, the Concert Room, the Lecture Hall, and all public assemblies, become delights instead of penances. Increased efficiency in business and the enhancement of social pleasures are the certain rewards of those who use the "STOLZ."

The Stolz Electrophone is in daily use by thousands of people, all of whom testify that it makes them hear clearly and distinctly.

The London General Manager of one of the largest insurance offices in the world says: "It is, in my opinion, the best aid for deaf people which has so far been invented."

IT IMPROVES THE NATURAL HEARING. Give the Stolz Electrophone a trial. Send to any of the addresses given for full particulars of this scientific and practical invention, and put its remarkable merits to a personal test.

At the theatre.

At the table

FREE TRIAL All who can call are cordially invited to do so. The merits of the instrument will be demonstrated to every enquirer without importunity to purchase. If you cannot call, write for further particulars to either of the addresses given below. A fully descriptive booklet will be sent post free.

A Fifteen Days' Trial in one's own home can be arranged.

LONDON: THE STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO. (London), Ltd.,

Head Office: BYRON HOUSE, 85, FLEET STREET, E.C.

West End Office: 199, PICCADILLY.

Branches—

PARIS—15, Rue de Trevise.
MANCHESTER — Parr's Bank Building, York Street.
BIRMINGHAM—Central House, 75, New Street.
BELFAST — Rankin Bros., 17, Royal Avenue.
GLASGOW — Gordon Chambers, 90, Mitchell Street.
HULL—39, Savile Street.
LEEDS—12, Otley Road, Headingley.
BRISTOL AGENT—Dunscombe's Limited, 5, St. Augustine's Parade.
SHEFFIELD—W. J. Ramsbottom, Ltd., 38, Upper St. Philip's Road.

MANCHESTER, SALFORD AND DISTRICT TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE PRESIDENT, TREASURER, AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPLY TO OUR QUESTIONS.

We have received the following letter:—

You have published a list of questions regarding the Manchester, Salford and District Temperance Union, which indicate that you have been misled regarding each point that you have raised.

The Secretary's work has not been farmed by him to any deputy at 25s. a week or at any other sum.

The annual business meeting of the Union is public, the press is always represented, and every subscriber, advocate, or representative of a Society is welcomed and invited, and is entitled to take part in it, and this has been so since its foundation 46 years ago. That meeting is the ruling power of the Union, and officers and executive committee are elected there by ballot, and generally after keen competition. The reports are published annually.

The advocates give their services gratuitously. If any advocate were to charge a Society more than his out-of-pocket expenses it would be immediately reported and his services would be discontinued if he persisted. It is true that there are two or three men who are paid advocates of the movement, but not of the Union, and who give the Union gratuitously a number of addresses. They are not by that debarred from accepting paid engagements which are not made through the Union, nor are the Societies bound to confine themselves to unpaid advocates, but are at liberty to engage anyone whom they please when they can afford to do so.

It is not true that any of our annual reports stated that 479 speakers were provided for local P.S.A.'s.

You say that the funds of the Union "are obtained principally in small amounts from working men, who subscribe through the affiliated societies to which they belong." The fact is that for the last 30 years the average annual sum received through the Societies has been £27 only, out of an income of about £300. Whether the income of the Union comes from rich men or poor men it comes voluntarily, and if the givers of it did not believe that it was honestly used they would not give. This is specially true of the Societies who know very intimately all that takes place.

We are Members of the Executive Committee,
William E. A. Axon, President.
E. C. Bainbridge, J.P., C.C., Hon. Treasurer.
William Canning, Hon. Sec. and Advocate.
F. P. Adin, Hon. Financial Secretary.
Robert B. Batty, Chairman of Executive.
Walter Davies, Vice-Chairman, Chief Secretary of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.
John V. Jewison, Chairman of the Finance Committee.
J. Callagan, President of Bradford Temperance Society.
W. Coyne, Advocate.
Samuel Marsh, Advocate.
T. Dickin, President of Droylsden Temperance Society.
T. Dowse, Secretary Ordsall Lane Temperance Society.
Chas. Preece, Subscriber and Advocate.
R. F. Hancock, Secretary Oldham Temperance Society.
E. G. Mitchell, Chairman Heyrod Street Gospel Temperance Society.
W. Quinton, Advocate.
E. Sharples, Secretary Audenshaw Temperance Federation.
W. H. Wilcox, Subscriber and Advocate.

A Veteran Reformer.—Would any of our readers care to subscribe a trifle to a fund which is now being raised for the benefit of Mr. James Rowney, who for the last 30 years has been a strenuous and self-sacrificing worker in the cause of liberty of conscience and speech, and was for many years closely associated with the late Charles Bradlaugh? Mr. Rowney is now upwards of 70 years of age, and a few of his friends are desirous of making some provision for his declining years. We shall be pleased to forward any subscriptions.

The Stolz Electrophone.—We understand that the Stolz Electrophone Company has opened a West End office at 199, Piccadilly, London, where the appliance can be seen and tested daily and its efficiency proved.

"DR. COLLIE WOBBLES."

MORE COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE HOME OFFICE EXPERT.

In a case recently tried before His Honour Judge Smyly, the Federal Steam Navigation Co., were the applicants and a man named John Lee was the respondent. The applicants had been paying Lee £1 per week for injuries he received in 1908. On March 22nd, 1910, Lee was sent for by the solicitors of the applicants. He was then sent to Dr. Collie's surgery to be examined. The workman was not represented by his own doctor or by his solicitor. Dr. Collie examined him in the presence of a third party. This date was put in the Order to review as the day on which Lee was fit for work. On June 24th, 1910, the case was heard. Dr. Collie was called and gave his evidence in a very peculiar manner, and when being cross-examined by the workman's Counsel he was very abrupt, and one or two heated arguments followed, the learned Judge having to intervene. He said Lee was a malingerer, and was fit for work. Counsel thereupon stated, "If that is the case, it is useless to cross-examine you further." Dr. Collie, then took his seat behind the Shipping Federation's solicitor, and was laughing continually while Lee's Counsel was examining him! The case was finally given in the favour of the Federal Steam Navigation Co. This unfortunate workman is a greaser, and will not be passed by the Shipping Company's doctor as fit for work. Of course the man's work is very dangerous on these ocean-going steamers. The man is now practically begging!

"JOHN BULL" COAL CLUB.

OUR ADVANTAGEOUS OFFER TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

Every member of the Coal Club will be able to procure the very best qualities of coal, direct from the collieries, at a *fixed price* for one whole year. It is impossible for the ordinary householder to do this elsewhere, except at a *higher price* than the present lowest summer prices, as quoted by the principal coal merchants. The Coal Club's *fixed prices* are, as will be seen from the list given below, *less* than the lowest quotations of the coal merchants:—

Principal Merchants' Lowest Summer Prices.	Per ton.	John Bull's Coal Club's Fixed Prices.	Per ton.
Best Silkstone	24/-	Best Silkstone	23/-
Best Derby Brights ..	23/-	Best Derby Brights ..	22/-
Best House Nuts ..	22/-	Best House Nuts ..	21/-
Best Kitchen Cobbles ..	21/-	Best Kitchen Cobbles	20/-
Best Kitchen Nuts ..	20/-	Best Kitchen Nuts ..	19/-

The principal merchants' prices will advance at least 1s. per ton—possibly 2s. per ton—on October 1st, if not before, and are subject to further considerable advances during the winter months.

The Coal Club will deliver free into cellar at above prices within a radius of eight miles from the General Post Office. Deliveries up to a 10-mile radius will be made at the actual increased cost of cartage, of which a quotation will be given on application to the Manager at the Central Office.

Truck loads from 5½ to 10 tons will be sent to country stations. Prices on application as above.

To become a member of the Coal Club all that is necessary is to send a P.O.O. for 6s. 6d. for one year's postal subscription to John Bull, or a newsagent's certificate that a year's subscription (4s. 4d.) has been paid to him. These certificates can be obtained on application to the Manager, John Bull Coal Club, 21 and 22, Walbrook, London, E.C. (Telephone: London Wall, 6542.) Or from local newsagents.

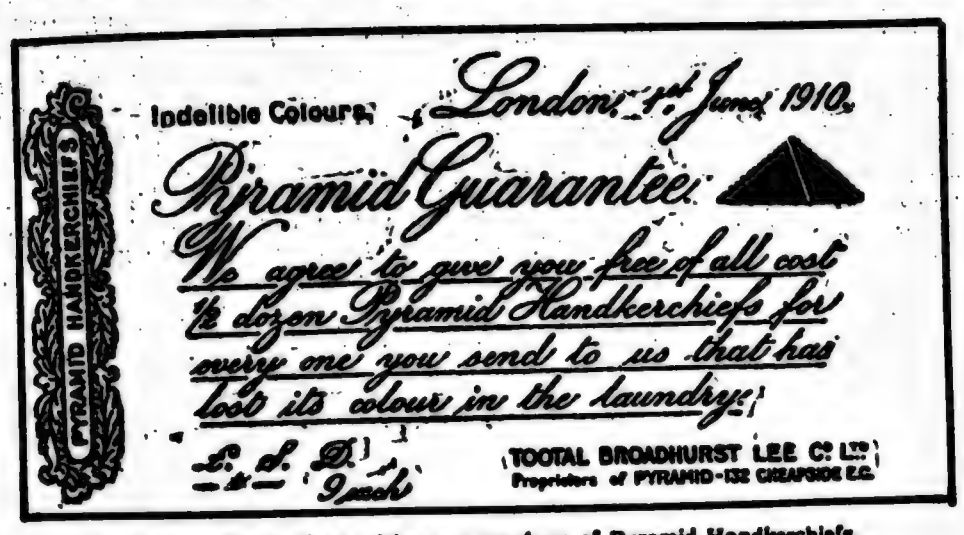
Owing to the large number of applications, we have decided not to enrol members after *July 31st*.

"CARTER AND BELL AGAIN."

THE NOTORIOUS FIRM OF SOLICITORS RECEIVE A NASTY CHECK IN GUERNSEY.

Carter and Bell have had another heavy fall. Having, on behalf of a small shareholder in the John Bull Investment Trust and Agency, Ltd., endeavoured to upset the liquidation now in progress of that Company—which was a Guernsey one—and after occupying the attention of the Royal Court in various ways for many weeks past, their suit has now been dismissed with costs, on the ground of irregularity. It looks as though Carter and Bell were likely to find their tactics as unsuccessful in Guernsey as they have so far been in this country.

SIX NEW HANDKERCHIEFS FREE for every one that loses its colour in the laundry


PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS
Indelible Colours
London 1st June 1910
Pyramid Guarantee
We agree to give you free of all cost ½ dozen Pyramid Handkerchiefs for every one you send to us that has lost its colour in the laundry
£ s. d.
9 each
TOOTAL BROADHURST LEE Co Ltd
Proprietors of PYRAMID-132 CHEAPSIDE E.C.

This Guarantee is given with every purchase of Pyramid Handkerchiefs. Same Guarantee with Lissue Handkerchiefs for Women of Quality.

We make the following striking offer to permit you to examine and test our guarantee and the exquisite fineness of weave, material and hemstitching, and also the charm of colour. Only one will be sent to any address.

Send only 4d.—less than half-price—for a

POST FREE SAMPLE OF

PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

For Men of Taste

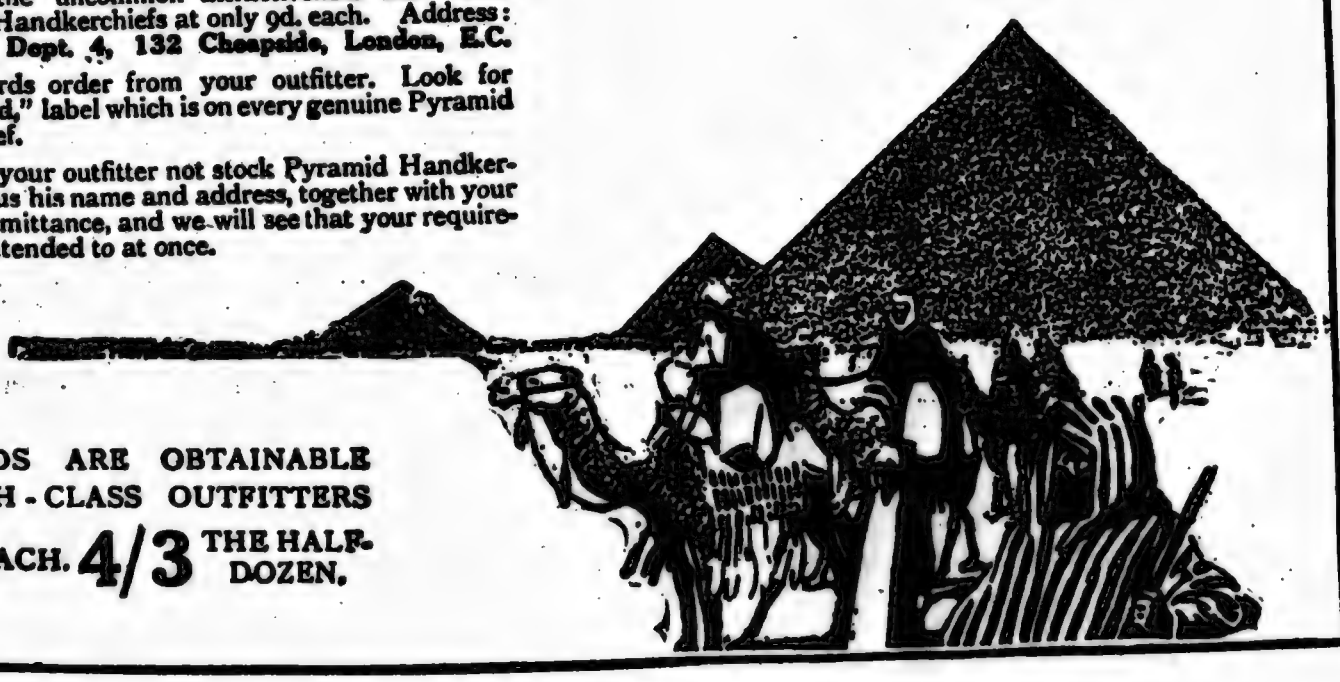
"Pyramids" are pre-eminently the handkerchiefs for Men of Taste. They strike a new note of originality and refinement. They are of superb softness; fineness; withstand laundry. They are made in a wide range of choice fashionable copyright colour border designs.

ALSO IN ALL-WHITE.

Take advantage of our special offer. Send 4d. now for sample (post free) and then judge for yourself as to the uncommon attractiveness and value of Pyramid Handkerchiefs at only 9d. each. Address: **PYRAMID, Dept. 4, 132 Cheapside, London, E.C.**

Afterwards order from your outfitter. Look for the "Pyramid," label which is on every genuine Pyramid Handkerchief.

Should your outfitter not stock Pyramid Handkerchiefs, send us his name and address, together with your order and remittance, and we will see that your requirements are attended to at once.



PYRAMIDS ARE OBTAINABLE AT HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS

9d. EACH. **4/3** THE HALF-DOZEN.

OPEN LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.

To H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., Kingston, Jamaica.

Sir,—When you were appointed to your present post, many of us thought your extreme Socialism was an element of danger. Now, however, you appear to have gone to the opposite extreme, for I find that you have been complaining of attempts to pack the Legislature with Radicals and announcing that the British Government would always support you against "a disorderly or unreasonable Council." I suppose that "an unreasonable Council" is one which does not submit abjectly to your whims, and that you intend to impose a tyrannous dictatorship. After all, you are not the first noisy Democrat to do that.

John Bull.

To Mr. Whiteheart, Portmanteau Maker, 1, Commercial Road.

Sir,—I have read the story of your recent escapade, with amazement and indignation. It appears that you missed your cuff-links one morning, wonderful cuff-links which you valued at the sum of ten shillings! What could you have done with them? Being of a charitable nature, you naturally concluded that they had been stolen. As Ernest Stears, your shop-boy, was the only person within reach, you jumped to the conclusion that he was the thief, and gave him in charge. What on earth the police were dreaming about, the Lord only knows. But the unfortunate little chap had the pleasure of spending the night in the cells and being brought up before the beak. Then you happened to look in your waistcoat pocket and found the missing links. Now it is all very well for you to offer to take the boy back and pay him "full wages for the lost time." How much do full wages amount to for 24 hours? Tenpence or more? If I were the boy I should refuse to return to a suspicious, fumbling old fool like yourself, and I should clamour for substantial damages. Be a man and give the poor fellow a £100 note.

John Bull.

To E. B. Thresher, Esq., Squire of Radipole, Dorsetshire.

My Dear Squire,—Some time ago I wrote you a frank letter regarding your relations with the curate-in-charge, the Rev. J. C. Rossiter, a gentleman who by all accounts is an earnest and broad-minded parson. I am sorry to have to address you again on the matter, but I notice that, pushing your differences with the reverend gentleman to the point of vindictiveness and, let me add, to the point of scandal, you have announced your intention of abandoning the annual horticultural show, a highly popular local fixture.

I have come to the conclusion, sir, that as the Squire of Radipole you must be a very difficult man for any clergyman of the parish to get on with. Though you are a churchwarden, you have kept your family pew empty for several years, in consequence of more or less constant feuds with the parson.

You are, apparently, determined to leave nothing undone to compel the Rev. Mr. Rossiter to throw up his charge, but he seems to be made of tougher fibre than you thought; and he considers that the fact of your being the village squire gives you no right to play the village despot. I can well imagine, sir, that you contemplate a keen enjoyment of the spectacle of all the Radipolians beseeching you, in cap-in-hand procession, graciously to permit the horticultural show to take place as usual. To compel an exhibition of weakness and humility in others has always been one of the chief delights of life to men of mean spirit but imperious will. It may be impossible for you to be generous, but is it so very difficult for you to be just?

Take my advice. Sever your connection with the church, and leave the members of it to worship in unity and peace. In other words, get out.

John Bull.

To Messrs. Geo. Routledge, Publishers.

Gentlemen,—It came out at the Middlesex Sessions that you had published a book giving all the latest information about skeleton keys and lock-picking; also that it had enjoyed an extensive circulation among burglars. Why not confer further benefits on the criminal classes and bring out a "Poisoners' Manual," a "Complete Guide to Shop-lifting," and the "Hen-roosters' *Vade-mecum*"? Most crimes are committed *so* clumsily.

John Bull.

To Captain Ferdinand Biggwither, Indian Ordnance Survey, Elstead, Surrey.

Sir,—A man who keeps dogs usually loves them. You are the exception which proves the rule; so much the exception, that you may regard yourself as fortunate in being still outside one of his Majesty's prisons. Only the other day a Lowestoft man, ordered by the magistrates to destroy a ferocious dog, struck the animal on the head alternately with a broom, a piece of wood, an axe, and a hammer for fifty minutes, reducing its skull to a pulp; and he is now undergoing three months' hard labour for his cruelty. This man was a baker; you are an officer in the King's Army; and you have managed to escape by the payment of a fine which to you must be of small consequence. Because one of your dogs would not take to the water and ran home, you chained it to the ground and kicked it to death. The brute, sir, is known by his brutality, and you must be a rare breed among Army officers—at least I hope so, for the honour of the Service. That such a brute as you should still be at large is a matter for indignation on the part of every British man and every British woman in conscious possession of a human heart. For myself, I think of dogs much as Josh Billings thought of them. They love to belong to somebody. They can't talk, but they can "lick your hand." You, sir, are unfit to lick their—feet.

John Bull.

To Mr. William Piercy, Railway Porter, Southampton.

Dear Bill,—Just a few lines to say that I appreciate the splendid heroism you displayed a fortnight or so ago at Lyndhurst Road Station in rescuing a kiddie from what otherwise would have been inevitable death, and I have been waiting to see whether Southampton was taking any special notice of you. I have no special information up to the present, so I presume it is still thinking how best to recognise a deed which should thrill the heart of every Southampton man and woman. The station platform was crowded with people awaiting the arrival of the Bournemouth express. As the train was steaming in, a child stepped to the edge to watch the great engine clattering forward. Suddenly he overbalanced, and fell unnoticed on to the rails. The next instant he was missed; a woman saw him and shrieked; the train belched and thundered on. The driver, hearing the cries of the woman, looked out, saw the affrighted child on the line, and put on his brakes. But it was too late, and in another instant the little life would have been crushed out under the wheels. Then it was that you happened to come up, wheeling luggage. You saw the kiddie lying with his head and one leg across the line in a paralysis of terror. To see was to act with you, Bill. Thinking nothing of your own life, or perhaps in that act of a second thinking of it as all brave men must think of it when they face death, you jumped down, caught the child's arm, and half-lifted, half-dragged it into the six-foot way. In another breath you would have wheeled your last truck, and the child would have lain mangled with you across the rails. As it was, the train passed, the engine brushing your coat as it was labouring to stop. That was the deed, Bill, and that was the result; and if Southampton does not find means of rewarding you as one of the bravest, if one of its humblest, citizens, I shall be ashamed of it. There must be many who will be proud to honour you, and I shall be glad to see the Mayor in his official capacity show the way. William Piercy, I drink to you standing, with my hat off.

John Bull.

To the Rev. A. T. Guttery, Primitive Methodist Minister.

Sir,—I have seen a report of your speech (in the *Yorkshire Evening Post*) and note that you "rejoiced in the distress of the trade. (Laughter and applause.) The rage and fury of the liquor-sellers were music in your ears." Now, you may disagree with the Bible about the beneficial effects of a little wine, but I cannot commend your Christian charity in gloating over the misfortunes of your fellow-men. Do you mean to say that every brewer, publican, wine merchant and grocer is necessarily an enemy of the human race, a wretch whose troubles invite the jubilation of honest men? The rage of the liquor-sellers may be music in your ears, but I warn you that it may become more than you like, unless you mend your manners. Do try to be less guttery, Mr. Guttery.

John Bull.

WANTED—A TOWN RESIDENCE.

(The Select Committee on the Civil List have made their report; but no mention is made of the provision of a suitable Royal residence in London in place of the ugly, commonplace Buckingham Palace.)

KING GEORGE: "Thank you, gentlemen—but where am I to live?"

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

By Verax.

THE AMERICAN NIGHTMARE CAUSES EXTENSIVE LIQUIDATION ELSEWHERE ON CONTINENTAL SALES—KAFFIRS AND RHODESIANS DEPRESSED—RUBBER SHARES STILL FIRM—CHEAP AND ABUNDANT MONEY PROMISES EARLY IMPROVEMENT.

Like a nightmare, the collapse in Wall Street continues to weigh upon the other markets, and is playing serious havoc with quotations owing to liquidation forced by the losses in American Rails experienced by Continental speculators. The hopes entertained at one time that New York would soon right itself were disappointed by the publication of an adverse U.S. Government wheat crop report, so that the liquidation is still with us. Fortunately, British investors and operators have greatly reduced their commitments in the American market, so that London is chiefly affected in an indirect way—but it is harmful enough that prices of Kaffirs, Rhodesians and West Africans, already unduly depressed, should be further knocked down by forced realisations for Berlin and Amsterdam account in order to pay huge differences in American Rails. An excellent opportunity arises now to buy these mining shares very cheaply, and I trust our Home investors will avail themselves of it, as prices are certain to rebound. Paris has been upset by the fall in Rio Tintos, which has followed the Copper collapse in New York, and confidence on the Bourse is temporarily shaken by the failure of a notary who was the trusted adviser of the wealthy, and who came to grief through speculations in French Rentes, Tintos and South African Mines, the latter having been realised to pay for his other losses. Foreign Rails and Canadians have also been affected, and unduly so, while even Home Rails have turned dull, despite their promising position in sight of increased dividends. But there is no need for dismal forebodings. The City has preserved its equanimity for the good reason that money is bound to be plentiful and cheap for some time to come. The Bank Rate will presumably not drop below 3 per cent., but our central institution is well supplied with gold to face the autumn demands, and present rates are quite low enough for all legitimate purposes. I still say, however, to my readers, as I have done ever since I wrote in these columns, give American Rails a wide berth, although it is reassuring for the general position that fresh banking support in New York has caused a moderate rally.

THE LIQUIDATION IN KAFFIRS—THE SPECULATOR'S NEED IS THE INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY—YIELD OF HIGH-CLASS RAND SHARES—SATISFACTORY JUNE GOLD OUTPUT.

As already stated, extensive liquidation in Kaffirs in order to pay for losses in American Rails by Continental speculators has caused further declines, so much so that prices, which were already low, have further given way, high-class dividend payers now standing at a most remunerative level. Thus, Rand Mines, which a year ago were quoted 10 are now only 8⅝, while Mines are down all round, and this in the face of a most satisfactory position on the Rand. Thus the Transvaal gold output for June amounts to 625,181 oz., against 634,170 oz. in May, a decrease of only 8,989 oz., although, owing to the shorter month, the proportionate reduction would work out to about 20,000 oz. The native labour supply in the gold mines is 183,431, a falling off of only 533 for the month, as compared with a loss of 6,656 in June last year, which is very satisfactory, the movement this year being much smaller during the months when the natives return to their homes. I therefore say again, the speculator's need is the investor's opportunity. What, indeed, could be more attractive than the following list of high-class Witwatersrand Mining shares:—

	Dividend. Year 1909-10. %	Estimated Life. Years.	Highest, 1910.	Present Price.	Yield per cent. per ann. £ s. d.
Crown Mines (10s.)	130	50	9 1-16	8¼	7 12 11
Ferreira Deep	55	15	6¼	5⅝	10 4 6
Nourse Mines	25	25	3 5-16	2⅝	8 13 10
Rose Deep	45	21	5¼	4⅝	10 5 6
New Modderfontein (£4)	12½	50	14 5-16	11¼	4 7 0
Robinson Gold (£5)	30	12	11½	10¼	14 12 6
Village Main Reef	70	7	4⅞	4⅜	16 3 6
Durban Roodepoort	55	10	3 7-32	3	18 6 8
New Heriot	80	15	6⅝	6	13 6 8
Simmer and Jack	17½	12	37s. 3d.	1⅝	10 8 3
Knight's Deep	30	14	3 1-16	2⅝	10 8 8
Langlaagte Estate	30	30	3⅛	2⅝	10 8 8
Randfontein South	17½	50	2 11-16	2⅛	8 4 9
Randfontein Central	30*	50	3 5-16	2⅝	11 8 0
New Primrose	55	8	2 15-16	2⅝	21 10 3
Witwatersrand (Knight's)	35	10	4 1-16	3⅜	10 7 4
East Rand Prop.	40	35	5 23-32	5⅛	7 11 9
New Kleinfontein	25	25	2⅝	2½	9 15 9
Meyer and Charlton	40	15	4 9-16	4	10 0 0
Roodepoort U.M.R.	12½	30	3	3⅛	6 13 4
Van Ryn	45	20	4 13-16	4⅛	9 11 9
New Goch	17½	20	2 3-16	1⅞	10 0 0

* Estimated, to commence in 1911 on the completion of the plant.

Here, then, there are returns of from 7½ to 18 per cent. per annum, according to estimated length of life, to be obtained. In the case of *Roodepoort United*, *East Rand Prop.*, and *New Modderfontein*, larger dividends are to be expected. One of the most attractive shares is *Randfontein Central*, which will commence working with its large new plant at the end of the year, and should earn over 30 per cent. for 50 years. This, moreover, is virgin ground. *Randfontein South* are also very cheap, as when the complete plant is at work the dividends will be considerably increased.

RUBBER SHARES WELL SUPPORTED DESPITE DISCOURAGING SURROUNDINGS—OIL SHARES MOSTLY WEAK—FRANKLIN OIL IMPROVE.

There has been a steady demand for plantation Rubber shares, especially the high-class 2s. shares, despite the outburst of liquidation in other markets owing to the Wall Street collapse, and prices have been well held, *Anglo-Malay* at 20s. 9d., *Linggi* at 62s. x.d., *Selangor* at 3⅛, *Highlands* at 6¼, *Vallumbrosa* at 54s. 6d., *Straits* (*Bertam*) at 8s. 9d., *Sumatra Para* at 13s. 9d., *Golden Hope* at 7½, etc. *Vallambrosa* have been notably strong, and *Bukit Rajah*, on the splendid balance dividend of 90 per cent., making 150 per cent. for the year, advanced to 20. *Labu*, to the rise in which to 17s. 6d. for the 2s. shares I drew attention last week, and which I mentioned as likely to further rise, have improved to 19s. 3d., and there is a rumour current of a scheme for distributing amongst the shareholders the company's holding of 30,000 *Cheviot* shares. Fine hard Para is now quoted 10s. 1d. to 10s. 2d., and the price of Middle East plantation rubber will be fixed at this week's Mincing Lane auctions. American orders are commencing to arrive here, and consumers in the States are apparently realising that they had better begin to make their purchases. After all, the world's visible supply is but moderate—viz., 4,160 tons, against 3,132 tons in 1909 and 4,634 tons in 1908. Once the American Railway scare is over, there is likely to be an important revival in the Rubber share market. In the meantime, some very cheap shares are *Madagascar Ordinary* at ⅝, *Madagascar Prop.* at 1¾ premium, *Jequié* at 8s., *West Jequié* at 4s., *Crude Rubber Washing* at 1½ premium, *Vine and General* at par. Oil shares have not yet recovered from the persistent liquidation which has been in progress, especially in *Maikop* shares, by disappointed operators, and which has been aggravated by some of the special settlements at which no carry-over facilities were granted. A certain amount of bargain hunting at the reduced levels has been going on, but has not sufficed to counteract the realisations. Nevertheless, matters on the field itself are making satisfactory progress, and should begin to hum as soon as the pipe lines, the first of which to be completed will be that of the Maikop Pipe Line Company, are ready. The importation and erection of machinery is being pushed ahead, and it is hoped that tangible results, in the shape of the production of oil, will soon be announced. The Maikop group is finally steadier, and *Black Sea Prefs.* which had been sold down to ¾ on forced liquidation, managed to recover to 1. *Shell Transport* are strong at 10s. 6d. x.d., and *Franklin Oil* have improved to 1—1½ on the following cable from the manager:—"Well No. 68 has attained a depth of 210 ft. On well No. 68, now building the derrick. Well No. 70 has been located. Commence drilling in three days. Well No. 71, am now arranging contract for drilling. Excellent progress being made all departments."

BUCKET-SHOP KEEPERS CONVICTED.

The following remarks on the above had to stand over from last week owing to exigencies of space, but I have so frequently had occasion to warn my readers against dealing with the "bucket-shop" fraternity, that I cannot refrain from impressing upon them the lesson of the latest convictions of outside brokers, who had been victimising the public who were foolish enough to entrust their savings to them in response to the numerous glowing circulars sent out. In one instance these were headed "Fortune-making Kaffirs," and the "The greatest money-making game on earth." Francis Dawson, the person in question, who carried on his business in Finsbury Circus Buildings, under the name of Bruce, Desmond and Co., was recently, at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty of obtaining money by false pretences with intent to defraud. On the following day Caius Thomas Vincent, trading as McPherson, Brady and Co., at Basinghall Street, was found guilty of similar offences, and both offenders were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. I have repeatedly warned my readers against these circularising touts, and I would add that anyone sending money to such persons may perhaps be allowed to

win once, so as to induce him to increase his stake, but that the final loss of his money is absolutely certain, the more so as these people are running against their clients all the time. If the stocks go down, they pocket the money in the ordinary course of business, and if the stocks rise they also pocket the money and levant. I hope the lesson will not be lost upon the people who so readily send their five or ten pound notes to these fraudulent touts.

FINAL LOOK ROUND.

Canadian Pacifics are quite unduly depressed with Yankees, and should promptly recover, the crop outlook having improved in the North West. The liquidation in Rhodesians was partly due to the closing of the accounts of weak Cape speculators, but a recovery is now in progress, especially in *Shamva Trust, Gold Schists, Rhodesian Bankets, Amalgamated Props.*, etc. I also look to the advent of Mr. Sharwood to the Abe Bailey group as most encouraging. In West Africans, and especially *Ashanti Goldfield, Prestea*, etc., there should be a sharp recovery. The "Bears" took a turn also at *Mexican Gold Mines*, but these are also recovering, as the latest news in the cable of the *Mexican Mines of El Oro* is most satisfactory, and profits are to be increased to £15,000 per month, which means increased dividends. As regards the *Carmen Mines*, it is reported that they are completing an important deal. The Government has accepted the tenders for the railway to Saldanha Bay, and the Saldanha Company's property is, therefore, greatly rising in value. The shares, at 12s. 6d., are an excellent lock-up.

NEW ISSUES.

THE OIL REFINERS AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS, LTD.

The prospectus is placed before the public of an interesting new Company, the Oil Refiners and Margarine Manufacturers, Limited, which will carry on the business of copra crushers, oil refiners, manufacturers, and dealers, using the very valuable Estol process, for the refining and manufacture of cokernut and other oils into vegetable butters, lards, etc., which are now so extensively used in catering and for household purposes. In fact, the sale of Nut Margarine is greatly on the increase, and the companies in the trade are making large profits, for it is this particular business which has brought the chief profits to Van den Berghs and Pearks, Limited. The demand for this wholesome article of food is all the stronger, as animal fats are at present very high in price, and the vegetable butter is in every way superior to the margarine made from animal fat. The Company will extract its own oil from the cokernut kernel (copra), and by the methods adopted, about 65 per cent. of the oil is extracted, as against some 40 to 50 per cent. obtained by the crude processes in use in the countries from which the oil is exported. There is no doubt about the great demand for the Company's products in the United Kingdom, and the Managing Director brings to the Company a most valuable connection, acquired through the large business which he has transacted here for some years past as representative in Great Britain for Continental manufacturers of vegetable butters, so that the Company may be said to succeed to an established business. Very large profits are expected to be realised, and, according to the estimates given in the prospectus, the net profits available for dividends on the capital of £75,000, in 300,000 shares of 5s. each, are expected to reach £20,000. There are no Debenture, Preference or Deferred shares, and 269,000 of the above shares are now offered for subscription at par. It is proposed to erect convenient riverside works in London, so as to get the benefit of inward and outward freights. The Board is a very respectable and businesslike one, having special knowledge of the trade.

FIRST NEW B.C. GOLDFIELD, CANADA, LTD.

This company has been formed to acquire the Princess May Claim, Skeena District, one of the first gold-mining claims staked out on the Marmot River, near Stewart, in the Bitter Creek locality, British Columbia, where the recent gold discoveries have been made, which are generally described in the published reports as the greatest of modern times. The Bitter Creek district is situate at the mouth of the Bear River, at the head of the Portland Canal, about 60 miles from the sea, and about 80 miles from Prince Rupert Island, with which it is in communication by steamer. The company acquires one of the first four gold-mining claims selected and staked out by prospectors sent out by Mr. H. P. Heming, a well-known resident of British Columbia, and it is largely due to the discoveries made by these prospectors that public attention has recently been so prominently directed to this district. In a letter dated 15th June, 1910 (reproduced in the prospectus), addressed to the vendor, Mr. Heming states:—

> "If you remember, I told you I had to be here to meet my prospectors that had been prospecting for several months. Yesterday they returned with wonderful tales of a strike they had made on Marmot River, Portland Canal District, B.C. Magee, my foreman, says that they prospected up this river about seven miles from the head of Portland Canal, and were the first white people in that district. He staked four claims, over a mile long, and averaging about 2,000 feet high, 1,500 feet wide. When he returned to Portland Canal and had his samples assayed news of his find spread, and now thousands are prospecting near my claims. He says it is really a most wonderful find, and that hundreds of years could not exhaust the ore, which is silver and gold, and we believe, free milling; it is not certain until we get inside," etc.

The directors propose to proceed at once with the survey and development work necessary, in order to obtain the Crown plant, which can be done for a small expenditure, and in due course to dispatch machinery to the property. The capital is fixed at £100,000, in 1,000,000 shares of 2s. each, of which 600,000 shares fully paid will be allotted to the vendor, in part payment of the purchase consideration. 400,000 shares of 2s. each are now offered for subscription, and the subscription list will close on or before Friday, July 15th.

GLOBE AND PHŒNIX.

We understand that an agitation is on foot to stop the constant leakage of news from this property. It is said that for the sixth time within about a year insiders have obtained early news and acted upon it to their financial advantage.

JOHN BULL'S FINANCIAL LETTER-BOX.

(1) Letters containing inquiries must be addressed to the City Editor, John Bull, 8, Copthall Buildings, E.C. The names and addresses of correspondents must be enclosed, not, of course, for publication, but in token of good faith. Anonymous communications will be disregarded.

(2) Correspondents should adopt either a nom-de-plume, or mention initials under which the replies will appear in the paper. The stocks or subjects inquired about should also be numbered.

(3) Replies are only made in the ordinary way through the columns of this journal under the above heading, and not by letter.

(4) In no circumstances will the proprietors undertake the sale or purchase of stocks or shares.

(5) If inquirers wish it, the names and addresses of respectable firms of stockbrokers, members of the London Stock Exchange, for transacting business, will be supplied to them, in which case a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.

(6) A Postal Order for 1/- must accompany each Financial or Insurance Enquiry.

£2,000 FOR INVESTMENT.—U. E. M.—Instead of putting all your eggs into one basket, why not also include some gilt-edged Colonial Government bonds, which yield up to 4 per cent. You cannot obtain the full 5 per cent. in Foreign Government stocks, and then these only rank as second-class. The following would be a good selection:—Western Australian Three and a-Half per Cent. at 96 1-16; Chilian Five per Cents., 30 per cent. paid, at ½ pm.; Lloyd Brasiliero Five per Cent., 45 per cent. paid, at 4½ pm., Japanese Four per Cents. at 94 x.d., Argentine Four per Cents. at 90½; Province of Buenos Ayres Sterling Bonds, at 72½, Province of San Paulo (Brazil) Five per Cent. bonds, at 102. The firm in question are members of the Stock Exchange, but I cannot advise as regards their standing.

MISCELLANEOUS.—G.—The only stock on your list quoted in London is No. 1 (Cargo Fleet debentures). These are second-class, but had better be held now. As regards Yates' Castle Brewery Preis. (2), the dividend is now about 35 per cent. in arrear, and you had better get rid of these if you can. No. 3 is a fair Industrial debenture; but No. 4 are more speculative, and are affected by the prevailing dulness in the Lancashire textile industry. There is nothing known here about No. 5, while as regards No. 6, this company has not done so well of late, the dividend for 1908-9 having been 5 per cent., against 10 per cent. for the preceding year.

MOTORS, ETC.—(1) No market, and no option but to hold. (2) If you refer to El Mayos, these shares are of the par value of 10s., and can be bought in the market in the ordinary way. (3) Rubbers in the first place, and then Oils; see my articles.

SMALL INVESTMENT.—E. A.—I know of no better gilt-edged investment for a hundred or two than the last Western Australian loan, which can still be purchased at ½ discount. W. H. B.—You must be aware that you cannot get more than 4 per cent., if you desire perfect safety.

ARIZONA MINE.—GLASGOW.—No information whatever is available here regarding this Arizona concern, which I look upon with more than a spice of suspicion. You have to take their own word for all their statements. The shares are not on the market, and they do not appear to be worth much more than waste-paper. I sympathise with you, but can only advise you not to dabble in this kind of shares in the future.

EL MAYO MINES.—G. D.—(1) It is best to buy through a London firm. I cannot advise as regards the standing of stockbrokers, but the firm mentioned bear a good reputation. (2) 10s.; quoted at about 15s. (3) Speculative. (4) Never put all your eggs into one basket, especially in the matter of speculative purchases.

OILS AND RUBBERS.—VIATOR.—Both the oil shares, Nos. 1 and 2, have declined in sympathy with the rest of the market. Purchases to average should yield good results eventually. As regards the rubber shares, No. 3, these are quoted at ½ discount, and the possibility of a further decline before the special settlement takes place has always to be reckoned with. J. L.—Hold Sumatra Para, Allagar, and International Malkope for a recovery, but you certainly paid too much for them.

LYDENBURG GOLD FARMS.—ALOOA.—There is practically no market now for these shares, but the company has possibilities, and it should be worth while holding for better times, although this requires patience.

BOND SYSTEM.—BULLY.—I do not like the bond system, and advise you to deal with one of the leading building societies.

Income Tax.—H. S. (King's Cross).—You had best consult one of the income tax recovery agencies, who will tell you whether it would be worth while proceeding in the matter, or else lay it before the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, who will, of course, give you a fair hearing.

American Concerns.—K. I. L. M.—I am very doubtful with regard to these American Plantation concerns, and unless they can give you positive proof of their bona fides, I advise you not to put up any cash. If they are genuine, they will not hesitate to give you, say, a bankers' reference.

Oil Shares.—R. W.—This new concern has still to justify its existence, and there is no market for the shares at present. Therefore, no option but to hold. Reader of "John Bull."—Hold these shares, which have only declined in sympathy with the rest of the oil-share market. I cannot give addresses of stockbrokers in Manchester I do not advise dealings with these people. Chaucer.—Both Oil shares stand at substantial discounts, and there cannot be much risk in buying them at the present level, if you do not mind holding for some time.

Wolseley Sheep Shearing Machine.—B. O. D.—To my statement made on June 25th, I may add that the Secretary of the company writes to point out that it is not quite correct, as the dividend for 1909 of 5 per cent. is only an interim dividend, similar to that which has been declared in former years, and the final dividend for 1909 has not yet been declared For all that, my statement in the main is correct, especially as the company cannot be considered very successful, as its capital has had to be severely cut down.

Foreign (Continental) Lotteries.—Lemberg.—You are, of course, aware that lotteries are illegal in this country, and it is, therefore, somewhat risky for an Englishman to deal with foreign intermediaries. Nor can I give you any information with regard to the safety of the concern, but the Royal Hungarian Lottery in itself is all right, as it is carried on under Government supervision.

Combination in French Rentes.—Venture (Dover).—I should think that it would be extremely dangerous to go into this transaction with the French people in question, and there are a great many chances that you will lose your money. I advise you to have nothing to do with it.

Brewery Investment.—X. Y. Z.—The brewery industry is in such a bad way that I would advise you to withdraw the money, and invest either in other securities, or, if the amount is small, in the P.O. Savings Bank.

Industrial Shares.—Anxious.—I am afraid most of these adverse rumours possess some foundation, and the company is more likely to go into reconstruction than to resume dividend payments on the present capital basis.

Randfontein and Other Kaffirs.—Miner.—(1) Yes, I think that Randfontein Estates, after the present liquidation, will go higher, but perhaps for your purpose it would be preferable to buy Randfontein Central, now quoted 2⅞, and Randfontein South, now quoted 2 3-16. These are the two subsidiaries which will earn the dividends, and while the Randfontein South is already paying a portion of the dividends, it will increase its profits and dividends by the end of the year, while the Randfontein Central will commence on a very large scale by the end of the year, and probably earn 30 per cent., while the Randfontein South will not earn far less (2) You cannot do better. As requested, I send you the name of a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange, well qualified to deal in Kaffir shares.

St. Cecile Municipal Casino Company, Ltd.—M. K. D.—You should have nothing to do with this concern. It is highly speculative, and the promises are far too extravagant. You will never make a fortune in Casinos, and more than likely will drop your money. As regards taking part in the Lucky Number Competition of the Government and Municipal Securities Corporation, head offices, 26, Rue Feydeau, Place de la Bourse, also initiated by Mr. J. Chown, I think nothing of it. Uno (Barking).—With regard to the shares in the St. Cecile Municipal Casino Company which you seem to have bought, I am surprised that you have not noticed the various answers concerning this flotation in "John Bull's Financial Letter-Box." Sell if you can. Oakwood.—I advise you to have nothing to do with this Casino scheme.

Outside Brokers, Etc.—T. C. R.—Thanks for forwarding the circular of the Bouverie Finance Corporation, Ltd., 48, Lincoln's Inn Fields, who propose to save 7 per cent. on any rubber company of which they send the prospectus, provided you take at least £10 worth of shares. They explain that this is done out of large blocks of underwriting in coming rubber companies which they offered, but as the offer only refers to the companies for which the Bouverie Finance Corporation does underwriting, I should give you *Punch's* advice to those about to marry—"Don't." J. G. (Glasgow).—I cannot tell you anything about the Glasgow people in question, but their methods seem to be exactly the same as those of the bucket-shops in London. It is true that they do not promise the fabulous profits which others do, and which only utter fools can believe in, but they promise smaller and frequent profits, and therefore are all the more dangerous. A. T. Gang.—It is a pity that my warning not to deal through McKinley, Alexander and Co., of Hampton House, Kingsway, came too late. You say that you took up £10 in one of their Trusts, and that you notified them not to go into any other deal, but to hand you over the money on the conditions of the circular one month from that date. I am not surprised that you do not hear any more of it now. Reliable.—Both the brokers mentioned by you are outside brokers, and not members of the Stock Exchange. You should not deal with either. The second of the two have recently moved from the City to the West End, apparently because it got too hot for them. You should not deal with these gentry, but only through a member of the Stock Exchange; and, as requested, I send you the name of a respectable firm, who will do their very best for you, and upon whom you can rely.—Etum.—I do not like this system at all, and if you do not wish to lose your money, don't go in for it. You will do much better by investing your money through a stockbroker, member of the Stock Exchange, who will select sound stocks for you, and what you require has been forwarded. X. Y. Z.—You seem to be indebted for the amount to that firm, and I do not see that pleading the Gaming Act will help you, but in future do not deal any more with outside brokers. M. P.—No, you had beeter not join the Stock Unions circularised by the London and Scottish Stock Exchange, of 17, Queen Victoria Street. They promise too much.

Dominion Saw Mills.—F. M. (Stroud), and Sawmill.—I mentioned the Dominion Sawmills and Lumber as having been unfortunate in not being taken up by the public. and this is a distinct drawback, as there is not likely to be a good market for them. The Company, moreover, is highly speculative, and who knows whether it will pay dividends or not? Sell if you can get off with a small loss.

Share Certificates.—S. C. G.—The certificates in question are, I presume, registered in the books of the companies in the names of their owner. Under these circumstances, they could only be unlawfully made use of by the forging of the necessary signatures to the transfers, etc.

Three Securities.—N. D. P., Paddy.—All three stocks are good investments. Why not divide the £600 between them, and thus get a good average yield?

South African Mines.—Q. A. V. W.—(1) "Skinner's Mining Manual," or the works published by the *Financial Times*, should suit you. (2) A fair holdingfi in the Deep Level group. (3) About 14 years.

£2,000 for Investment.—H. W. A.—If you want 6 per cent. per annum, you cannot expect absolute safety. Nos. 1 and 5 are the best on your list; but why not also buy yourself some Grand Trunk First Preference and Home Railway Preferred stocks? I gave a list of the latter in a recent issue.

West African Mine.—Matador.—You will be well advised to take this profit while you can get it. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

£200 to Invest.—Amak.—The three shares in question are promising, but you will understand that they are of a speculative character, and everything depends upon general market conditions. Constant Reader (Folkestone).—As you want rather high interest, and comparative safety, you had better put the money into high-class Rand Mining shares, such as Crown Mines, which will yield you about 7½ per cent., Langlaagte Estate about 10 per cent. per annum. (2) No, leave these alone; they are highly speculative. (3) No market here. (4) What you require has been forwarded to you.

Foreign Bonds.—H. J. L.—In buying foreign bonds, the best plan is to spread your investment over as wide an area as possible, in order to reduce the risk, and get a good average yield. Japanese, Argentines, Chilians, and Brazilians are very suitable; and if you can add some Colonial Government bonds this will still further improve the status if your holdings.

Ural Railway, Navigation and Mining.—Ivan.—You are quite right that it is very difficult to obtain any information regarding the position of this concern. The company was registered in June, 1900, and it is certainly time that the directors vouchsafed some information regarding the prospects. Why do not the shareholders band together for the purpose of insisting upon the same? The secretary and offices are Mr. W. A. Bennett, 1 and 2, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

Breweries, Etc.—Bay View.—(1) I cannot recommend investment or even speculation, in Brewery securities at the present juncture. (2) These shares have doubtless been held up by the general Kaffir dulness. When the latter passes away, they should also go better; but they are not amongst my favourites in this department.

Home Employment.—A. K. A.—This seems to be very doubtful, and you had better not be caught in what looks uncommonly like a trap. A. K. A.—Same reply.

Rubber Shares.—Dover.—West Jequie (2) are undoubtedly the best of the two shares mentioned, and you might put the money into these shares. J. H. M. Rubber.—These shares are not amongst my favourites; and you should realise on any favourable opportunity. The present price is only 7s. 3d. Beta.—Under the circumstances, you had better hold until you can get out at less loss; but there are now many other rubber shares going which are much more attractive—Crude Rubbers, Madagascars, Jequie, and West Jequie for instance. E. F.—I have never heard of this concern, but from the look of it I should recommend you to follow *Punch's* advice—"Don't"—if they ask you to put up any money.

Promoters or Underwriters.—Midlands.—It is quite impossible to get you a list of good company promoters or underwriters. This business is done through intermediaries in the City, but if you have any really important companies on your list, I might send you the address of such a person.

Cinematograph Shares.—London Provincial.—It is a pity you did not ask advice before committing yourself. Even if you forfeited the shares, you could still be made to pay the calls, unless you could prove misrepresentation, which would be very difficult. I do not like the concern, but this will not be much consolation to you, under the circumstances.

Charter Trusts.—Welcome.—It stands to reason that from the point of view of safety, Charter Trust shares as a holding are streets behind the P.O. Savings Bank. It might, however, be worth while holding on now for an improvement. After all, Rhodesia has a great future before it.

Pier Shares.—J. W. T.—Try and recoup your loss by buying marketable shares. The pier company in question has apparently not paid a dividend since its incorporation, and there is no market for the shares. What you require has been forwarded in your envelope.

Banking.—T. W. F.—I understand your position, but cannot recommend the change for more than very small amounts.

Building and Insurance Companies.—Tulip.—Both are second-rate, and you can do better.

Consols Investment.—Agamemnon.—If you obtained for £50. £57 5s. in Consols at that time, they would have cost you about 87, while now they have fallen to 85½. It seems, however, hardly advisable for you to realise now, as Consols might go better. The cutting gives the correct price. For future investment, I should think you would do better to buy Colonial Government Inscribed stock, which is quite safe, and which will yield you 3½ per cent., while as you know, Consols yield only about 3 per cent, on the investment at present price.

Various.—Agent.—I meant to imply that the first-mentioned shares were very speculative, and not suitable for people of small means. The same remark applies to the other two concerns named. If you want perfect safety, Colonial Government bonds should be the most suitable medium of investment for you. G.—The only stock on your list quoted in London is No. 1.

Speculative Investment.—G. H. W.—If you depend upon these shares yielding dividends in a few years' time, I cannot recommend them from that point of view. No. 1 has possibilities as a speculation, but dividends are apparently far off. The same applies to a certain extent to No. 2. As regards No. 3, shares are not necessarily cheap just because they are at a low level. I suppose that L.G.O. stock does not stand higher because it is not worth more, and I cannot recommend a purchase of the same. Home Rails should suit you better.

Civil Service Bank.—H. M., London, and Others.—I do not recommend.

Charing Cross Bank.—S. H. B. (Deptford).—I have no reason to doubt that the bank is quite "safe."

INSURANCE REPLIES.

Insurance Enquiries should be addressed Insurance Editor, 67, Long Acre, W.C.

London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.—Policyholder (Stoke-on-Trent).—We think you must be mistaken. You should write to the Head Office, which will no doubt give you any necessary explanation.

Scottish Sickness and Accident Company.—S. W H. (Seaham Harbour).—We should prefer another selection. The company was established in 1907.

International Fidelity Insurance Company.—T. S D. (Dalston).—It is not.

Ontario Accident Insurance Company.—J. L. (Leyton).—We know nothing about it.

The National Co-Operative Assurance Corporation.—Nat (Darlington).—We do not advise it.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—D. L. (Leith).—(1) Yes, certainly. (2) No, we know of no difficulties in the way

Non Tariff Office.—J. L. R. (Oswestry).—The Fine Art and General Insurance Company is among the best. T. R. (Blackburn).—Ditto.

London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Company.—F. J. M. (Liverpool).—The answer is in the affirmative.

General Life Assurance Company.—W. A. C. (Ipswich).—We know of no reason why you should not continue to insure with this company.

Eagle Glass Insurance Company.—J. D. (Fulham)—We note your complaint. Write once more and let us know the result.

British Industrial Employment Insurance Company.—S. (Birmingham).—Our advice to you is not to do so.

The National United Assurance Company.—F. B. (London).—We understand that this new concern is under the direction of Mr. Collis Chapman, sometime Mr. Kenyon Collis. We cannot advise you to have anything to do with it, and the same remark applies to the British Commercial Fire Insurance Company, whose offices are at the same address.

Liverpool Victoria Insurance Corporation.—G. H. R. (Clifton).—We should prefer another office.

Law Car and General Insurance Corporation.—Reader.—Yes, we think so.

Assignment of Policy.—A. W. (Coventry).—Surely the statement of the policy is sufficiently explicit and, added to it, you have the assurance of the agent.

United Kingdom Temperance and Provident Institution.—T. S. (Plymouth).—Your question is nonsensical. The company is in the front rank.

Endowment Policy.—S. S. (Hereford).—Don't worry yourself about what a "Socialistic Labour Government" will do. You may be quite sure that they will not interfere with any endowment policy you may take out, or make it more difficult for the company to meet it when it matures.

Standard Life Assurance Company.—A. N. (East Ham).—The statements to which you refer are not altogether without foundation.

The Scottish Indemnity Corporation.—G. E. P. (Birmingham).—We do not like it much more than we liked the company it has taken over.

DIAMOND DUST.

POOR REWARD FOR MARVELLOUS RACING FORECAST.

A Brentwood correspondent sends us a copy of the *Sports Argus*, a sheet run by H. Diamond, of Middelburg, containing the result of a "London Cup Placing Contest." Diamond states that "723 competitors were successful in placing the first three horses and share the £400 prize, each taking 11s. 1d." As to the second prize of £100, "no less than 3,627 competitors successfully placed the first two horses. The share of each winner is less than sevenpence each, and it is quite impossible to send out these small amounts." Winners are, therefore, invited to enter another competition, free of charge. Our correspondent wonders whether Diamond could produce the 4,000 claims. So do we.

THE JUDGE AND MR. KIRALFY.

We are glad to think that our recent reference to the somewhat sweeping observation of Mr. Justice Channell in the course of a recent case before him has had the result of His Lordship's making the *amende honorable* to Mr. Kiralfy. We congratulate both Mr. Kiralfy and the Judge.

A Hint to Cigar Smokers.—Instead of cutting your cigar with a knife which often tears or breaks the leaf, use Hardtmuth's Patent Cigar Piercer, which drills a clean hole in the cigar without injury to the leaf. You can get one of these useful Piercers for 6d. or 1s. at any tobacconist's, but be sure it is Hardtmuth's. If you care to pay more, jewellers can supply Hardtmuth's Cigar Piercer in silver at 5s. and upwards, and in gold at 21s. and upwards. The gold and silver Piercers are made and wholesaled by the well-known firm of S. Mordan and Co., Ltd., of 41, City Road, E.C.

Amazing Discovery.

"Squarine," a Mysterious and Powerful new Serum, Creates a Sensation in Scientific Circles.
A Vital Principle More Effective than the Interchange of Blood and more active than Radium, Cures Disease, Heals Sores and Overcomes the Weakness of Old Age.

An amazing discovery has been made by a scientist who was formerly head physician to the Hospital for Paralysis and Nervous Diseases, Queen Square, London. This discovery, which is probably the most important addition to the science of medicine since Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, consists of a powerful and active Serum which is a certain cure and preventative for a large number of diseases. This serum was called Spermine by its discoverer (Prof. Brown-Sequard, LL.D., Cambridge, F.R.S. and F.R.C.P., London), but doctors and scientists generally have begun calling it Sequard Fluid or Squarine, in honour of the Professor who caused a furore in their ranks by announcing and demonstrating its wonderful properties.

In a paper read to a gathering of distinguished leaders in Science and Medicine held under the auspices of the Paris Biological Society, Prof. Brown-Sequard divulged the secret of the composition of Squarine, and explained its manner of action. After this meeting a number of famous scientists proceeded to experiment with and test the serum, and it proved to be so swift and effective in curing various illnesses that leading Medical men in London and on the Continent expressed the opinion that this serum will render obsolete the present methods of treating many diseases.

Prof. Brown-Sequard, F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), LL.D. (Cambridge), formerly head of Queen Square Hospital, London, for Paralysis and Nervous Diseases, and Professor of the University at Paris.

He has discovered the vital principle which is the basis of natural immunity from disease. For this he has been honoured with the Baly Medal bestowed by the London Royal College of Physicians, and honorary degrees from several Universities.

WONDERFUL CURES.

Prof. G. von Hirsch (Physician-in-Ordinary to H.M. the Czar) quickly cured cases of *Anæmia* and *Neurasthenia* with Squarine. Prof. Eulenberg, of Vienna, cured *Incipient Paralysis* with this serum.

Dr. Yazikoff cured a well-known Moscow Bishop (aged 84) of a long standing case of *General weakness* by the use of the new element.

Prof. Mariett, of Vienna, Prof. Richter, of Berlin, Prof. Goizet, of Paris, and Dr. Lavin, of St. Petersburg, reported Squarine to be a cure for *Nervous Disorders, Indigestion, Scrofula, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lung Inflammation, Diabetes, Locomotor Ataxy, Lost Vitality, Wasting Diseases*, and *Functional Weakness* of any kind. It was also found to overcome the weak state of old age.

In his report the famous French Doctor, Prof. Goizet, says:—"Squarine is a source of life more powerful than the interchange of blood or any remedy heretofore in use to combat old age and illness. Mankind will in the near future regard this serum as the greatest factor of life prolongation and health preservation. It will then be found in every home, just as bread and other necessaries are to-day. Hereafter I certainly intend to confine myself to this method of treating disease."

After investigating these reports the London Royal College of Physicians presented a medal to the discoverer, who was also honoured with degrees by Cambridge University, the University of Paris, and Harvard University of America.

VITAL ELEMENT OF LIFE.

At a meeting of the tenth Congress of Medicine in Geneva Dr. Doyen established the fact that by multiplying the phagocytes the co-efficient of vital resistance may be increased When Squarine is taken there follows almost immediately a rapid increase of white corpuscles (the phagocytes) in the blood, the heart beats become stronger and increase of tissue respiration, purification, and renewal is very marked. There is not a single organ of the body which is not favourably affected by this fluid.

The Squarine serum is, in fact, a principle which doctors and scientists have been seeking for years past—viz., *the vital element which furnishes the body with natural power of disease resistance.* For decades it has been known that when once the basis of this power of natural resistance was discovered the most stubborn chronic illness could be eradicated with ease and the average duration of life lengthened considerably. Not only has Prof. Brown-Sequard given this vital element to the world in general and to Medical Science in particular, but he has devised the means of extracting it from animals and preserving it in such a simple form that it may be used by anyone. On the advice of their physicians many members of the nobility have already secured supplies, and are using Squarine for various ailments and as a general strength restorer. One of the advantages of treatment with the serum is that no drug is introduced into the system when taking it.

SELF-TREATMENT EASY. COMPOSITION OF SEQUARINE REVEALED.

Because of the utter impossibility of explaining the peculiar properties of this serum through the medium of the Press a book has been prepared which gives its distinctive qualities and uses. When it was announced that the first edition (published as a Spermine Book) was to be distributed free, the enormous demand quickly exhausted the supply. The publishers have issued a second edition—revised and greatly enlarged—under the name of the Squarine Book. Inasmuch as a large number of inquirers were unable to secure copies of the first edition, it has been decided to give a copy of the Squarine Book free to anyone calling or writing for it.

The Squarine Book is a gift well worth having. It tells how this wonderful serum was discovered, gives details of Dr. Brown-Sequard's experiments to determine its powers, and tells how, after learning its manner of action, he startled a gathering of the world's most famous men of thought by demonstrating its almost miraculous properties. It relates why the greatest of the world's physicians eagerly adopted Squarine as an entirely new force with which to combat disease and prolong life, and gives instances of cures effected which would be incredible but for the status of those who certify them.

Last, but not least, the free Squarine Book describes fully the diseases for which this serum is an infallible remedy, reveals the secret of its composition, and tells how anyone may obtain Squarine and take the Squarine Serum treatment in the privacy of home.

Sufferers from any ailment who wish to enjoy again the superb power of that perfect health which is the companion of a flawless digestive system, pure and rich blood, and a steady and powerful nervous organism are especially invited to apply for this interesting book. In it will be found much valuable information which has never before been published—information which, if acted upon, will surely mean a restoration to health.

A copy will be sent gratis and post free to anyone. If you cannot call personally write to-day for the Squarine Book. Simply send name and address (*please write distinctly*) to C. Richter and Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 60, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

HUMAN DOCUMENTS.—XCVIII.

A CONSUMPTIVE WOMAN AND HER DAUGHTERS.

We have received the following, which seems to us to point to a very deserving case:—

I desire to bring to your notice the following case of dire distress and poverty. Mrs. Mason and her two daughters, living at 112, Alverstone Road, Manor Park, E., are in desperate straits. Mr. Mason, the husband, now deceased, served his country faithfully for 22 years in the Army, and after being pensioned from it, got a situation of some trust at the Colonial Office. He was a sergeant. During these years poverty was unknown, and the family were well off comparatively. He died about 18 months ago, and since then, after a lot of trouble, she was granted 5s. a week for a twelvemonth. The poor creature has now developed consumption, and is in the last stages of the disease. The once nice and comfortable home is now a hovel, and being of a proud spirit, she would not divulge this fact to anyone. The furniture has completely gone, bit by bit; it had to go to buy food and nourishment, etc. Their only source of income is from the making of blouses, etc., at 2s. 6d. a dozen, and very often they are unable to procure this work. The mother, being so ill and weak, cannot help very much in the making of the blouses. The eldest girl, aged 16, is the chief support. On account of being in arrears of rent, they are about to be turned out, the workhouse being the only alternative. Her one wish is to get the girls started in life. She herself cannot surely live much longer and is quite resigned. Her greatest trouble is the future of her two girls. Can anything be done, I wonder, for this poor woman?

We have received the following moneys on behalf of the writer of Human Document XCIV., which have been remitted:—A. J., 1s.; N. C., 1s.

We have received the following moneys on behalf of the writer of Human Document XCVI., which have been remitted:—F. S. B., 2s. 6d.; F. H. P., 2s. 6d.; A. G. A., 5s.; H. T., 2s.; W. M. P., 5s.; R. M. C., 3s. 2d.; Walter, 10s.; Blind Sympathiser, 2s. 6d.; P. O.F., 6d.; Memo., 2s.; A. B., 6s.; D., 1s.; J. P. M., 5s.; Mrs. S., 1s.; Wolverhampton, 1s. 6d.; E. E., 1s.; M. E. A., 2s. 6d.; M. J. D., 2s. 6d.; Nurse, 2s.; also some parcels of clothing, which have been forwarded.

JOHN BULL: "TALKING ABOUT DIVORCE LAW REFORM, I'M REALLY IN WANT OF A DIVORCE MYSELF FROM THIS OLD LADY—*WITHOUT* THE CUSTODY OF ITS CHILDREN."

WHY SMOKING IS INJURIOUS.

It is known that Turkish Cigarettes are mostly made from tobacco blended with Suluk, which is impregnated with opium, and consequently the head and the throat suffer considerable irritation owing to this drug. An eminent firm now guarantee their Turkish Cigarettes to be entirely free from Suluk, and offers 100 of their "Fez" Cigarettes (equivalent in value to 4s.) for 2s. 6d. Arrangements have been made with all the leading tobacconists to stock this brand in boxes of 10, 20, 50, and 100, so as to meet the convenience of all.

The name of Messrs. Poulides and Co., 7, Goring Street, Bevis Marks, London, should be a guarantee of good faith, and an innovation of this kind should meet with unqualified success. A postal order for 2s. 6d. addressed direct to this firm will ensure the free despatch of 100 "Fez" Cigarettes by return, in the event of the local tobacconists being out of stock. [Advt.

WHERE TO SPEND A HOLIDAY.

All about the place!
All about the journey!!
The best way there!!!

Send postcard to the Enquiry Office, Euston Station, for copy of the "North Western News"—Brimful of delightful hints

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The Rule of the Road.

for people who study comfort and smartness in the vehicle is to have the wheels fitted with Connolly Tyres.

Neater in appearance, more resilient and durable in wear, Connolly Tyres show in every detail a marked superiority over any other make of Carriage Tyre.

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GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL EXAMINATIONS.

Those desiring to qualify for Civil Service, or for Sanitary, Factory, Weights and Measures Inspectorships or as Lady Health Visitors, School Nurses, etc., should write for guide to Secretary, Sanitary Training College, 115, High Holborn, London.

Freehold Plot of Land For Sale Cheap,

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H., "JOHN BULL" ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT, 67, LONG ACRE, W.C.

Scientific Speculation.

Two Ways of Doing Things.

There are two ways of doing everything, the wrong way and the right way; in other words, the ordinary method and the scientific way. The wrong way is the careless, haphazard, unthinking manner. The right way is the one which is based on fact and experience, guided by reason and fraught with courage, energy and determination. The latter is the scientific way.

Two Classes of Men.

There are two classes of men, the one always employed on details on particular actions and facts; the other using these facts as foundations of higher and wider truths. The latter are philosophers. One man will read a market report or a money article, and can tell you the prices of the principal securities named, together with the various fluctuations, and there stops; the other combines these events, brings them under one general view, and thinks out the causes which are at work on this or that Security, and what the tendencies are. So one man talks continually of Stocks or Shares in which he holds an interest, or which he has heard favourably or unfavourably spoken of, whilst the other looks beyond these fluctuations and endeavours to ascertain the principles which govern or direct them, and gathers from them a wider view of the influences at work in the Money Market. In a word, one man sees all things apart and in fragments, whilst another strives to discover the harmony and connection of them all.

The Value of Science.

Science teaches us to watch the operations of causes, note the nature of effects, and reason them out to their logical conclusion. It is in the reflecting power that the superiority of great men consists, and it is indeed interesting to mark the origin of wealth. It is nearly always humble and unassuming. Genius feels its own wants and finds means to obtain them. It avails itself of the assistance of other minds, for without the acquisition of knowledge, genius can be of little worth.

The Foundation of Scientific Speculation.

When the tracing of effect to cause, and referring cause to the underlying and preceding principles and analysing them is done with regard to rises and falls of stocks and shares, then finance at once becomes scientific. Stocks and shares are immediately affected by the inexorable laws of demand and supply; in other words, by the predominance of either buyers or sellers. It is not necessarily the result of reports of bad trading, labour troubles or unbusinesslike management which causes a preponderance of sellers in the market, causing a depreciation in the price of a certain stock or share. The competent financier, seeing no trace of any discouraging rumours or statements to account for a fall, immediately comes to the conclusion that the result is either due to market manipulation or forced liquidation, and when he has arrived at the real cause of the setback or reaction, he begins to ascertain the origin of the cause, discovers whether it is artificial or unavoidable, and bases his theories on his assumptions. It is, therefore, only reasonable to assume that finance founded on such principles as these is far sounder than any mere conjecture, rumour or hearsay, which are commonly known as "Tips," and which nearly always terminate disastrously.

The Acquisition of Knowledge.

The would-be student of Scientific Speculation may agree with all these data and formulæ. At the same time, he might very reasonably say to himself: As I know nothing or next to nothing of stocks and shares, and am not in a position to obtain latest reports of meetings, watch current prices, and ascertain the nature of rises and falls, or by what means they operate, how am I to acquire that knowledge which is all-important and necessary if I am to make money out of stock and share transactions?

How to Obtain Information.

The only way to obtain information is to get into communication with a firm who are ready and willing and are in a position to supply that information. So many firms state that they have at their means sources which enable them to obtain the latest cablegrams and reports of the market, that the would-be speculator may well be at a loss to decide whose advice to accept and whose to discard.

A Reliable Firm.

The Industrial Development Corporation, of Thanet House, 232, Strand, London, a firm of Bankers and Underwriters, who are in touch with all the leading money markets of the world, have decided to extend their operations to dealing in stocks and shares. Considering their connection with the financial world, they are in a position to obtain the most reliable information, together with the latest and most exclusive intelligence from those behind the scenes in the London Stock Exchange. That they will watch their clients' interests goes without saying, for theirs is not the usual type of Share Exchange, for they are all purchasers of all sorts and descriptions of shares themselves.

A Good Rubber Share.

It is rumoured in the City that they have interested themselves very largely in one of the most promising Rubber Shares on the market; a share which is specially kept out of the public eye because buyers are not wanted. In fact, it is rumoured that the dividend will be over 100 per cent., and that very shortly a large consignment of Rubber will be placed on the market, which will not only lift the share something after the manner of Vallambrosas and Malaccas, but will cause a regular stampede for the share. It is rarely that the small speculator has a chance of making a really large profit from a Rubber share. He usually has to pay a heavy premium, as with Vallambrosa nearly thirty times its nominal value.

We believe that clients of the firm we have mentioned can control a hundred of these rubber shares for £7 10s., and they are estimated to be worth 30s. each. It is indeed an opportunity seldom met with.

"Scientific Speculation."

The Industrial Development Corporation, Ltd., 232, Strand, London, W.C.

Telephone: City 4040. Telegrams: "Indevelcor, London."

Please forward me one of the 500 copies of "Scientific Speculation" by return of post. I understand there is no charge; that the book is to be sent post free and sealed in a plain envelope without any conditions whatever.

NAME .....
(Rev., Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

ADDRESS .....

.....

J.B., 0180. DATE .....

THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

By M. Clement Scott.

The Drama in Danger.

Shocking Catastrophe! Utter Collapse of the Drama after a long and silly illness borne with patient fortitude by members of bereaved syndicates! Frank banalities, lamentable inexperience, and the "flapper" chiefly responsible for the calamity! This is the sort of announcement we shall read shortly if managers do not pull themselves together and take the bull by the horns. We seem to be everlastingly deploring the state of things, but never resorting to a remedy. Now I have made it my business during the past week or so to visit many cinematograph shows, and it did not matter at what moment I arrived during the day between the hours of three and ten-thirty I always found a long *queue* waiting for seats to be vacated.

Naturally this condition of affairs must seriously affect the theatres, and it is no use inventing this, or that, reason as an excuse for closing certain West End houses. We are not all novices at the game, and we know for a fact that playhouses have been forced to shut their doors because there has been nobody but the "wood family," or empty benches, if you like it better, to act to. The truth—unpalatable as it may be—is that the majority of actors and actresses have suffered so long from that complaint called "swelled head," and the "swelling" has increased so enormously that they have found it impossible to get through their own once "charmed circle."

They have only themselves to blame for the disaster which threatens to overtake them, for the note of warning was sounded long ago, but a deaf ear turned to it, and now with the fast-developing improvements and comforts added to the fund of amusement supplied for a few pence by the Picture Palaces, if the theatrical profession does not buck up and take a bold step forward in the right direction, I think there is every possibility of its bulk having to join the already overflowing ranks of the unemployed; playwrights will lose their jobs, save working for cinematographs, and nothing of the *living* drama will remain except "a shadow in the empty chair"!

How we do talk and talk. For years the question of building an Opera House more worthy of our great metropolis than the one opposite a police-station, down the slummy district of Covent Garden has been discussed *ad lib*. And what has it ended in? Well, what it began with, words—words—words.

And now Mr. Hammerstein, the American music-hall proprietor and operatic entrepreneur, has taken pity on us, and promised to erect for our benefit a "home of song" equal to any in the world. Jolly, isn't it? For ages past we have argued about a Repertory Theatre, and there it has finished so far as we are concerned, but Charles Frohman (once more America to the rescue) has started one, and we have sat down calmly with our hands lying idly in front of us and watched him do it. Where is England to the fore in a like fashion in America? Answer me that.

Now the living drama will go steadily to the bow-wows altogether if we are not mightily careful, by the innovation of the Animated Picture Shows, a bright electric-lighted specimen of which attracts attention in every other block of shops, etc., throughout London and its suburbs. Look at it from whichever point you may, there is no getting away from it, the legitimate drama is in a horribly livery sort of a state at present; it is dull and depressed, like a dog without a wag left in his tail, and will want a deal of dieting and doctoring before getting anything like real life back into it again.

On the other hand, the Cinematograph theatres are leaping and bounding into prominence, and their popularity is ever on the increase, and goodness only knows what will happen when the synchronising of dialogue is invented with the pictures themselves. Even now, in the two hours entertainment, which is on about the same scale as the double performance a night in the music-halls, you can enjoy three or four splendidly acted plays, with no waits anywhere for the setting of scenery—a couple of farces, a song or two, read the latest news, and learn the art of various industries. And this kind of evening's relaxation is, mind you, especially in this country, merely in its infancy. There is much more to come.

In Rome, not so very long ago, I was absolutely dumbfounded with the cinematograph theatres, which simply fascinated the Italian audiences. There they are infinitely superior to any I have been into here, particularly those in the Piazza delle Terme, which are most luxurious, and have orchestras with at least a dozen performers. But the Italians immediately realised the danger of the picture palaces, and have tried hard to compete with them by lowering the prices of their theatres and giving them more for their money. But where is the man who will pay even four lire to see an indifferent play when for 50 centimes he is sure of seeing something that will thrill him, and make him laugh as well.

It was during my last visit to the Eternal City that Gabriele D'Annunzio, who was then rehearsing his poetic play, *La Nave* told me what a death-blow the cinematograph had dealt to the drama, and I think the great author is right.

The popularity of legitimate actors is on the wane, it is on the downward grade. They have had their day, and now the moving picture shows have stepped in to grip and interest public taste.

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Our Weekly Record For 1910

Jan. 5	£313,460	Apr. 6	£353,400
„ 12	316,650	„ 13	355,960
„ 19	319,900	„ 20	359,010
„ 26	322,760	„ 27	361,690
Feb. 2	325,750	May 4	364,100
„ 9	328,970	„ 11	367,200
„ 16	331,920	„ 18	369,320
„ 23	334,730	„ 25	373,270
Mar. 2	338,060	June 1	376,070
„ 9	341,270	„ 8	377,750
„ 16	344,120	„ 15	380,850
„ 23	347,330	„ 22	383,800
„ 30	350,680	„ 29	386,480

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ADDRESS IN FULL .....

.....
(Please write distinctly.)

DATE.....

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LETTERS FROM JANE ANN.

[Being communications from a young person to her friends and relations.]

By Moore Anking.

LETTER No. V.

The Durdles,
Diddleston.

Dear Aunt Margaret,—Mother said I was to send you my dutiful regards, which I do in this letter, and thank you very much.

I was pleased to get those nice books about the missionaries, and all those lovely pictures of the wretched heathens who don't have no boots, and the men, too, with no shirts or pants. It seems awful.

All the girls here keep borrowing the picture parts. I *do* think you are helping a good work. P'raps I can get a few subscribers for the maggazeen in time. Such a nice change from famous crimes and books of that sort.

What beats me though, auntie, is the women going without skirts or shawls round them. You wouldn't think there'd be any comfort in strings of beads, though their not having proper laundries must make a difference.

I don't know how I should feel if I had to wear nothing all the year round. Though, of course, auntie, it would be my duty to be very thankful. If I only get a tape loose, the draft strikes me that quick you wouldn't credit, and once when I left my corsets off for a day, Mr. Bertram—gentleman friend I knew at home—said I looked like a yot with no centre-board, or else like a bundle of sand.

We have the curate here at times to see us. They give him high tea upstairs and then he gives us a plain talk in the kitchen. It is very cheerful, and then we all sing.

The last time he came I showed him some of the maggazeens, and told him about uncle going amongst that kind of people in his ship when he was alive, and how kind he was to the poor women till you made him give up going to sea altogether.

After looking at the pictures for quite a long time he said the vicar might like to see them, they being two very lonely men owing to the vicar's wife being on a visit to her sister. Well, the pictures have never come back, so I s'pose the good work's prospering.

Lord and Lady Dumchuck have been all over the world, so we get some outlandish visitors at times.

Few weeks ago we had the Princess of Aggiyika here for the week-end. She *was* a foreigner, if you like. S'tead of a proper hat, she had a great cockerel perched on her head.

Our people made a rare fuss of her, and the housemaid said the dinner-table was a sight. Every bit of sound crockery was on duty and the flowers were all special from London—our lot not being on song yet. The housemaid told me some of the names—fewshaws, carrynations, and jerrynaniums, those are all I can think of now.

I think the jerrynaniums must have come from Ireland, because the man who brought them had a green tie and said he wasn't thirsty. As he was going out of the gate, I stepped up and asked him if he would like some refreshment to take away with him.

When he said "Yes, Miss, and thank you kindly," I nipped indoors and packed a sandwidge for him—two biscuits with a piece of bath-brick glued between, and all done up in tissue-paper. He put it in his pocket, and kept on touching his hat all the way down the road.

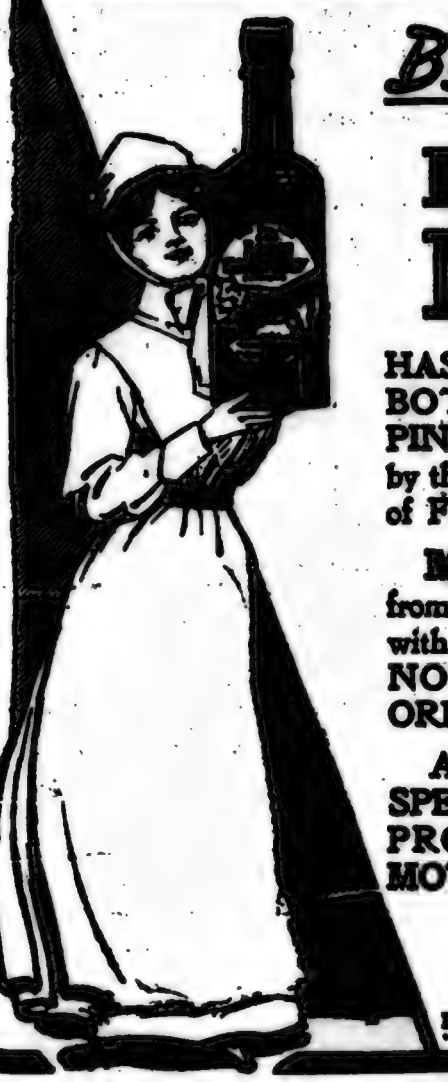
I'm truly sorry now, aunt, because he must have hurt his teeth when he tried to bite through his present. I didn't think of this at the time, so I know you'll overlook it being my fault.

Dear Aunt, I send my very best love to all enquiring friends, and hope you will send more of those heathen pictures, because there is a lot of girls here and only one curate. There is a great work to be done.

Your dutiful and affectionate niece,

Jane Ann.

"The Magistrate and a Dog."—With reference to the paragraph in our issue of July 2nd, under this heading, we have to acknowledge the sum of 30s. from T. W. H. for the owner of the dog. The amount has been duly remitted.



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JOSEPH ALGERNON HARE DUKE, "The Dell," Sutton, Surrey, Merchant.
Dr. PHILLIP SOFF, Cocos Butter Works, Mannheim, (Director, Estol Aktiengesellschaft).
ROBERT JOSEPH LANDMAN, 13 and 14, Trinity Square, London, E.C., Merchant, (formerly London Business Manager for Emanuel Khuner and Sohn, Cocos Butter Manufacturers, Vienna), Managing Director.

Bankers.

PARR'S BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, London E.C.

Solicitors.

TREDGOLD AND NARLIAN, 71, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Brokers.

FIDGEON AND STEBBING, 3, Copthall Buildings, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.
DAVID ABERCROMBIE, 48, King Street, and Stock Exchange, Manchester.

Auditors.

JAMES WORLEY AND SONS, Chartered Accountants, 37, Lime Street, London, E.C.

Secretary and Registered Offices.

REGINALD H. HARTLEY, A.S.A.A., Catherine House, 13-14, Trinity Square, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to carry on the business of COPRA CRUSHERS, OIL REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, and to acquire the RIGHTS for the United Kingdom to work the ESTOL PROCESS for the refining and manufacturing of Cokernut and other Oils into Vegetable Butters, Vegetable Lards, Margarine, Cocoa-butter Substitutes and all other butters for the Confectionery and Baking Trades, as well as for Restaurants, Hotels, Caterers and Household use including Vegetarian Specialities.

The Continental demand for the ESTOL Products having now increased beyond the capacity of the Mannheim Works, orders from the English Trade have had to be refused. The Mannheim Works are at present being extended to supply their home markets, while this Company has been formed to supply the demand in the United Kingdom.

The refining of Vegetable Oils and the manufacture into the above stable articles of food is a large, profitable, and growing industry, and the success of Companies connected with the Manufacture of Margarine is well known, but as most of them are privately owned, exact figures are not obtainable. VAN DEN BERGHS, Ltd., however, are a public Company and their £1 Shares, paying 17½ per cent. dividend, are quoted at 2½.

THE ESTOL PROCESS.

The ESTOL PROCESS has been worked by Messrs. Soff and Reichenburg of Mannheim for some years. Early last year the business was formed into a limited company under the title of Estol Aktiengesellschaft, and their Balance Sheet for the first nine months, ending on December 31st, 1909 (on the working the refining process alone, apart from Copra pressing), shows that a profit at the rate of nearly 50 per cent. per annum has been earned on their Capital of £15,000. The Auditors report as follows:—

"To the Directors of the R. J. L. SYNDICATE, Limited. 12th May, 1910.

"From the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss A/c of the "Estol" Aktiengesellschaft vorm, Soff and Reichenburg, of Mannheim, for the nine months ending December 31st last which you handed to us we have the pleasure of stating that it would appear that the Nett Profit for the nine months was £5,560. These profits are after providing 15 per cent. depreciation on Plant, 50 per cent on Tools, and £75 on Furniture, but without charging Directors' remuneration. The Accounts are certified by the Government Sworn Accountant.

"Yours truly,

"JAS. WORLEY and SONS,

"37, Lime Street, London, E.C." "Chartered Accountants."

The above large profits are being realised owing to the high quality of the Estol Products and the low working costs of the Process, and equally good results should be achieved in this country.

Dr. Phillip Soff, a highly trained Analytical Chemist, the inventor of the Process and a Director of the Estol Aktiengesellschaft, one of the Vendors of the process to the Syndicate, and who has twenty years' experience in the Cocos Butter Industry, will join the Board as technical adviser. The Directors regard this gentleman as a most valuable acquisition, his scientific attainments and his successful business career tending to still further assure the success of the undertaking.

OIL EXTRACTION.

This Company proposes to extract its own oil from the Cokernut Kernel (Copra), and by the methods to be adopted about 65 per cent. of the oil is extracted as against some 40-50 per cent. obtained by the crude processes in use in the countries from which the oil is exported. Very large profits should accrue in this stage of the manufacture alone, which are not included in the profits of the Continental Works as shown above.

Mr. R Landman, Managing Director, brings into the Company a most valuable personal connection amongst the leading buyers throughout the United Kingdom, with whom he is personally well acquainted, having done a large business with them for some years past as representative in Great Britain for Continental Manufacturers of Vegetable Butters. His services have been secured to the Company for a period of ten years, and in view of this connection and the other interests which are being brought into the Company by the Directorate, the Board feel satisfied that in basing their estimate on 60 tons per week, apart from Soap Stock and Cattle Food, they have taken a minimum figure and anticipate a much larger output.

PREMISES AND PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT.

The Directors propose to acquire Riverside premises, which they consider admirably suited for the works, thereby getting the benefit of minimum inward and outward freights, and to enter into contracts for the erection of the Machinery and Plant designed for the treatment of up to 8,500 tons of Copra per annum, giving an output of about 100 tons of Estol Products per week, apart from By-Products, and so arranged that the output can be doubled, and when necessary still further extended, at a small extra cost. The plant should be in working order by November 15th, 1910.

The services of Mr. Robert Dawson Fetty have been secured as Works Manager; he is a thoroughly practical man, with special training and 13 years' experience in the Cocos Butter industry, and the Directors have every confidence in his management of the factory.

Applications will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for a settlement and quotation.

Full prospectuses and forms of application for Shares can be obtained from the Company's Bankers and Brokers, and at the offices of the Company. Anyone applying for Shares must do so on the terms of the full Prospectus.

JOHN BULL'S WOMENFOLK.

By Mrs. Bull.

Air-Women's Troubles.

The air-conquerors are already beginning to calmly write about themselves as "we Olympians," and to speak of the dwellers upon the earth as "puny little dots." Man is a frail being, and everyone knew he would soon swell to that point of imagining himself divine. But the tales that come from the Flying Schools in France of the moments when he happens to be a puny little dot himself—namely, when he is learning how to conduct a machine—are shatteringly un-Olympian. For experienced air-women tell us that men are so jealous of them at the schools that they are having far from a good time of it, and have to hold their own not only on the machine, but against the scorn of their fellow pupils. These women pupils pay exactly the same high fees as the men, and spend the usual first week or so kicking their heels about the schools watching others being taught, till their own turn comes. They claim no special privileges, and only desire a fair and equal right to learn to be Olympian too. It seems hard that they should have to struggle for it, considering that they golf, hunt, motor, yacht, ride, drive, swim, and join sports generally with men. Besides they look rather pretty in their dark woolly jersey suits, with strong boots and snow caps, not unlike bonnie fisher-boys; and certainly this should be in their favour. I am not a desperate feminist myself by any means, but sometimes I do have to admit sadly that there are men who are not only jealous of women, but who want to keep them back at any cost. Only they shouldn't compare themselves to Jove or Apollo, who were most gallant. That attitude is distinctly Puritanic and very decidedly common: so much so that it gets very near the savage's idea.

Ruffling Wrists.

The cult of the ruffle has for some time been trying to gain ground, and has now at last become a certainty. It could not have come at a better time than in a doubtful summer, overcast by the shadow of mourning, for it is at its daintiest and best on dark and plain dresses. The large, wide muslin and lawn wrist frills following on the Toby neck-frill will certainly become violently popular with those who elect to keep to the long sleeves for day wear, as nothing makes a pretty hand look prettier or smaller than these. The First Empire people wore them with long, tightly-fitting sleeves, skin tight, high-waisted dresses, and very high-fitting collars with another frill, not quite so wide at the top. A similar idea carried out in dark blue or purple linen, with hemmed frills of fine lawn, or batiste, makes a very quaint and distinguished looking morning frock for these uncertain days. There is something so very demure and dainty about the perfectly plain ruffle, something almost Quakerish, which is, of course, infinitely more coquettish than any lace or trimmings could possibly be. These wrist frills can be made on a fitting band and buttoned neatly with two pearl buttons under the sleeve cuff, thus allowing a ready change for washing.

Clever Wives.

That witty speech of the Duchess of Marlborough's at Bedford College about men's objection to educated wives has set one thinking not a little. Because, though we all agree with the Duchess that the majority of Englishmen do object to highly educated women to marry, at least in theory, the question is, is it really the erudition which is the stumbling block? Is it not rather the appalling self-assertion and general tiresomeness with which these persons are credited, let alone their traditional low heels and lack of corsets, which makes them anathema maranatha? Again and again you hear men say, "Ugh! A clever woman! No thank you. I don't want to meet her',—much less, one presumes, to marry her. But in the same way it is fatal to mention a good woman as such. In her case the groans are just as loud. Yet what dozens of both clever and good women are happily married. Clearly the great danger is being a professional in either line! Nowadays these professional poses bore everybody except the *poseuse*. Some women can't know a science or two, or a language or two without flaunting sloppy signals of it in hat and dress, and noisy signals in boot-heels and voice. The Duchess warned her hearers of something like that, very gracefully. But then some women can't do a single good deed without going and talking shop all over the place. Probably men really object very little to education. What they do unite in disliking is the heavily didactic, materialistic bore in any walk of life. Let us learn to perform our sapience and sanctity with a lighter poise and a livelier wit!

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Chief Office—ST. ANDREW STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Claims Paid Exceed	£7,500,000
Invested Funds	£8,650,000
Annual Income	£1,400,000

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WEEKLY.

BULL'S EYES.

Notes of Interrogation:—
Isn't the Veto Conference really serving its purpose?
Does Lloyd George "make the most" of his opportunities?
Why not introduce a "saving clause" into the Civil Service Estimates?
Is the House of Commons really getting "dearer" to the country?
Will they call him Sir Held-on Gorst now?
Isn't the Shop Hours Bill merely a question of time?
Are our judges too fond of hard labour?
Is cricket a "sport" or a "business" in South Africa?
Why not institute a "Sensible Sunday" to commemorate Bournemouth's centenary?
What is the difference between a "Manchurian pig" and "Chinese pork"?
Isn't the House of Lords rather a conservative institution?
Will they call it "Rhino," Nevada, now?
Isn't Jeffries suffering from "Too Much Johnson"?
Don't the negroes find America too much of a "free" country?

A French astronomer says that America is to blame for our bad weather. Even Tariff Reform cannot remedy this.

A simple style is the newest thing in frocks. Women will soon get over it.

"Pictures are far more eloquent than words," says Mr. W. Baker. Yes, "Every picture tells a story."

"Your morals are only your habits," says G. Bernard Shaw. And some folk have such bad habits.

The Bexhill bathing-machine proprietor who left a fortune of £11,083 made something more than a bare living.

Thomas Dance has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard for wounding a warder. Dance will now learn the quod-drill.

George R. Sims is said to owe much of his popularity to his "Lights o' London." But what about his liver?

The man who broke forty-seven panes of glass in a Bristol church now knows the meaning of "panes and penalties."

"The New Police Medal," says a morning paper. So do the old ones.

Canon Hensley Henson says that drunkenness is a symptom. Which becomes worse when "treated."

The man who frequently says, "I don't know so much," is generally speaking the truth.

"Where Papers Agree," reads a *Star* headline. But are there papers in heaven?

The secretary of the Tariff Reform League is in poor health, but it is not true that he is "sick" of the business.

"With a woman putting on a hat is an art," says *Truth*. Yes; and Art, as we know, is long.

Dr. Garrier, of Bale, claims that a man's character may be deduced from his boots. We shall have to tread warily.

When an editor writes, "The world is getting wiser," we know that the circulation of his paper has gone up.

"A man is like a child," says Gurner Gillman. Yes, he wants a lot of looking after.

Heading: "Missing Liner in Port." In Fleet Street this is often reversed.

Large sums have been stolen by burglars from riverside bungalows. Insecure banks.

A doctor recommends bubble-blowing for expanding the chest. They certainly do make a bust.

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Can be used to advantage in conjunction with

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JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[The Editor replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?

CORRESPONDENTS, when referring to previous communications which they may have addressed to us, should always mention the nature of the matter therein referred to. Owing to the great increase in the number of ENQUIRIES *received consequent upon the abnormal growth in our circulation, it is no longer possible to answer them all in "Letter Bag," and only* THOSE OF GENERAL INTEREST *will be noticed. The Editor will, of course, still be grateful for information, "biscuit" material, newspaper cuttings, etc.*

AUTHORS and ARTISTS *submitting MSS. and drawings for consideration must write names and addresses upon the back of their work. The Editor cannot accept any responsibility for the safe custody of MSS., etc., so forwarded, but will endeavour to return unaccepted work* WHEN STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPES ARE SENT FOR THE PURPOSE. ALL MATTER SUBMITTED MUST BE ORIGINAL UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

The Editor *cannot express any opinion upon the value of postage stamps, old china, pictures, coins, books, etc.*

CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC., *as, though every effort is made for their safe custody, they are liable to be mislaid. Copies only of such documents should be sent in the first instance; if inspection of the originals is required, a request will be forwarded to that effect.*

C. E. J. (Birmingham) and many others do not appreciate our advice to the Rev. Father Palmer: "Next time he speaks, to say nothing." We were thinking of some of our M.P. friends.

H. W. (Bedford Park) directs our attention to a report of a recent prosecution of bucket-shop keepers, and to the evidence of the Rev. Heathcote Smith, of Bury St. Edmunds, who sent £5 for a flutter. H. W. would like to know the difference between a gamble of this kind and that of a working man who puts a shilling on a horse. We give it up.

E. B. (Stroud).—No such marriage is registered in this country—and we must not listen to the servants'-hall gossip about royal personages.

P. W. (Liverpool) thinks that we do the Rev. Harry Youlden an injustice in our recent "Open Letter." Sorry, sorry, sorry!

J. C. W. (Radcliffe-on-Trent).—Why do you want the address of those nursing homes?

C. W. (Lancs.) and others.—We are not to be trapped into giving a free advertisement to the melancholy publication in question—which appears to be edited by the local undertaker.

C. H. (Chiswick) and others.—The proprietors of the *National Magazine* are now sending round a postcard (which, by-the-by, bears no address), stating that they have been compelled to go into liquidation, and are therefore unable to continue the further issue of the magazine. We think you had better write off your subscription to it as lost.

W. A. (Margate) and others.—We do not recommend any so-called "Legal Aid" Society. Most of them exist for the purpose of exploiting the claims of workmen against their employers, and—as they have no security for their costs—are often only too ready to compromise with the defendants for little more than the amount of their bills. The penny subscriptions are usually retained by the touts, as commission.

H. T. (Oxford Stret) gives us remarkable instances of how borough council inspectors take advantage of small shopkeepers in regard to matters concerning which they cannot be expected to have full knowledge of the law, and without giving them any previous notice of legal requirements. He was himself the victim of a prosecution because the notice in his shop relating to the sale of margarine was in letters 1 inch long, instead of 1¼ inch. This is very rough—especially upon poor women whose savings are invested in little businesses.

X. A. L. (Kingston Hill).—We are not prepared to recommend the treatment of Edward J. Woods, Ltd., or anyone else for the cure of drunkenness. The only cure is to keep away from the drink.

A Peeler (Liverpool) complains of certain companies, whose agents hawk goods from door to door without licences.

Mrs. C. E. wants us to start a crusade against excessive telephone charges. She was charged 9s. for calls while her flat was shut up, and she thinks £1 10s. a year too much for an extension 2 ft. long.

H. Q. (Chiswick) thinks cinematograph shows tend to spread consumption, as people spit and the floors are not properly scrubbed.

W. B. (Carnarvon) complains of the Standard Mills Co. (9, Bond Street, Bradford). They advertise a tailor-made costume skirt for 1s. 6d. On receipt of money, they send three pieces of alleged jewellery, to be sold for 1s. 6d. each before the skirt is delivered. Alternatively, they offer to send it for a further payment of 2s. 6d., but W. B. can get nothing for her 4s.

R. M. (Woburn) should not throw money away on Sacco.

S. E. (London) went to an hospital with a sprain, and was rudely catechised about his private affairs. When he said he earned 22s. a week, he was told that was far too great a sum for charity treatment. So now he no longer collects for such institutions.

J. F. G. (Croydon) writes: "I and a great many others thought that you were a man of the people. You are a proper boot-licker, trying to lick the Tories' boots, but they won't let you. You have turned out a fraud."

H. W. (Leyton) sends details of the rudeness of A. S. Russell and Co. (32, Peckham Park Road, S.E.), who palm off watches and chains on unsuspecting servants.

A. D. B. (London, S.W.), wants us to show up doctors who refuse to turn out at night. We will gladly publish a black list of the scoundrels.

F. T. T. (London).—It is John's way; but we quite agree.

T. C. S. (Lewes) wants us to put in a word for the underpaid clerks of His Majesty's Service. We will.

A. McD. (London).—We do not think we will pillory those parsons for going in for *Tit-Bits* prizes—a very innocent form of gambling.

G. M. W. (London).—The question of the use of the "Enchantress" has often been raised, but, under our Party system of government, Ministers *will* do these things.

H. B. G. (Canonbury) protests against touting moneylenders' letters being sent to his house, especially when they come unsealed, and are seen by members of the family.

"Niecza Buscarera" (Lagos).—We do not appreciate your point.

J. H. W. (Plymouth).—The subject is a delicate one, but the facts are understood to be as stated.

"Letters from Jane Ann."—In answer to several enquiries, we beg to state that Moore Anking is not a nom-de-plume of Walter Moore.

R. W. R. (Walthamstow) and others.—Thanks for explaining how the "Brothers Luck" pulled the leg of the Press. Better luck next time!

C. H. (Burnham).—We are not authorities on seamanship and navigation. You should read the *Yachtsman*, which is published, we believe, on the same day of the week as ourselves.

S. G. H., and other Old Boys of the Haverstock Hill Orphan School, deny the suggestion as to the changing for inferior articles of the clothing, etc., taken by the boys when they go there. They say that a suit, overcoat, underclothing, hat, brush, comb, etc., are supplied to each boy when leaving the establishment, and that all articles are of the finest quality. Why *do* some of our correspondents tell such stories?

W. H. J. (Worthing).—An undertaker may "conduct" a funeral without personally attending it.

Conscription.—In our par. upon this subject last week, in which we stated that a corporal when up for training received 1s. 6d. a day, his wife being entitled to 1s. 1d., with 10d. a day for each child, the last-named amount should, of course, have been 2d.

(*Continued on page 118.*)

BEAUTIFUL DARK HAIR.

Grey hair is unnecessary since the discovery of the Wonderful Lind Liquid. The grey or white hairs gradually darken to the natural colour of youth, and remain that shade. No cheap and nasty "Dye," but a genuine safe preparation that sells upon its merits. Send two penny stamps for postage and get liberal testing bottle free, in plain sealed envelope.—(Dept. 114w) PAUL LIND, 489, Oxford St., W. (near Marble Arch).—(Ad.)

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AT LAST A REMEDY HAS BEEN FOUND THAT CURES CONSUMPTION.

Dark P. Yonkerman, Discoverer of The New Cure for Consumption.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and many serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Dark P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 249), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., England. Send no money, simply mention this paper, and ask for the Free Trial Treatment. It will be sent you by return mail, carriage paid,

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions and cure yourself before it is too late.

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Of all Chemists—Small boxes 1/1½ (6 capsules). Large boxes 2/9 (12 capsules), & 10/6 (48 capsules).

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"MOUND" Mixture 1/4 per 2 ozs.
Blended from the finest leaf procurable.

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has proved itself the "just right" pen for thousands and thousands of people. With its soft, pliant, slightly turned-up point, maybe the "Highland" is just the very pen to suit your hand. Will you give it a trial?

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This Collection comprises one of the most magnificent selections of genuine high-class Modern, Antique, and Oriental Furnishings, Draperies, Carpets, and Works of Art to be seen in London, being the complete equipment of several entire Mansions, any single article out of which may be selected at once and DELIVERED FREE, Town or Country, or Shipped for Abroad, or can REMAIN STORED FREE, PAYMENT WHEN GOODS REQUIRED. 27 COMPLETE BED ROOMS, comprising well-made solid oak bedroom suites, with glass door wardrobes, £3 17s. 6d.; well-made solid walnut bedroom suites, £5 17s. 6d.; unique design, white and other enamelled bedroom suites, £7 15s.; choice Sheraton design ditto, £7 15s.; very elegant Queen Anne design ditto, £12 15s.; two choice solid mahogany bedroom suites with 5ft. 6in. wide wardrobes, £14 10s.; and elegant design solid walnut bedroom suite with 6ft. wide wardrobe, formerly the property of Sir Frederick Wigan, £14 14s.; two costly inlaid and amboyna and satinwood bedroom suites, 23 guineas; choice and unique design real silver ash bedroom suite fitted with electro silver fittings, £25, with bedstead to match; and others of very elaborate description, three having originally cost over 300 guineas each, all of which will be disposed of at equally low prices. Three gentlemen's fine old English wardrobes, from £4 10s., and five fine old English bow-front chests of drawers from 45s. Bedsteads of French, Italian, and Parisian designs, an elegant full-size brass throughout French bedstead, as new, 50s.; several with massive square pillars, also elegant inlaid mahogany, oak, and other twin bedsteads from 20s. DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, STUDY, and SMOKING-ROOM FURNITURE, comprise, among numerous other important items, choice Queen Anne design sideboard, 5ft. wide, offered at £7 15s.; Queen Anne design overmantel, 55s.; splendid set of Queen Anne design chairs, comprising two carving chairs and six small ditto, £7 15s.; Queen Anne oval extending dining table, 4gs.; the entire being in perfect preservation. Delightfully soft-sprung Chesterfield settee, £3 15s.; two lounge easy chairs to match at 30s. Very beautifully carved oak furniture, comprising large sideboard, £5 15s.; overmantel to match, 50s.; extending dining table, 50s.; two majestic arm chairs and six small ditto, all to match, £6 15s.; this collection is in perfect condition and a magnificent bargain. A superbly soft-sprung Chesterfield settee, 6ft. 6in. long, £4 10s.; with two very fine easy chairs to match at 50s. Seven fine quality real TURKEY CARPETS, various sizes, with RUGS to match, scarcely soiled, from £4 10s.; also some real PERSIAN CARPETS and RUGS, equally low; an unusually fine 7ft. Adam's design pedestal sideboard, with pewter-lined wine sarcophagus to match. Very choice antique design pierced gallery fenders with cast claw feet, and some with Morocco leather seats; three fine old grandfather's chiming clocks and other old bracket clocks; fine toned modern pianoforte by George Brinsmead for 12gs., and a magnificent short pocket grand piano of delightful touch and tone, 45gs., originally costing 125gs.; and a capital pianoforte in first-class condition, 5gs. DRAWING-ROOM, comprising some delightfully delicate hand-tufted Aubusson carpets of exquisite design, superb silk draperies, Venetian and other mirrors, valuable signed etchings on silk, costly carved and gilt Louis XV. settees, with fauteuils en suite, and occasional chairs, choice Bergier chairs with footstools, covered broche silk and gold embroidery; carved gilt tables and graduated screens, Vernis Martin, Boule, and tortoise-shell inlaid and other cabinets, commodes and secritoires. A magnificently sprung upholstered carved gilt suite, designed and manufactured by Levinski, of Paris, being offered for the ridiculously low price of 25gs.; an exceptionally well-made silk-covered suite, comprising a luxuriously upholstered Chesterfield settee, two large lounge easy chairs to match, with four spring-seated occasional chairs, £9 17s. 6d. the lot; lovely design cabinet, 4ft. 6in. wide, £6 15s.; two dainty centre occasional tables at 35s., and overmantel fitments, 37s. 6d. Very beautiful and rare collection of real Dresden, Sevres, Capo di Monti, and other china figures and groups. Complete sets of fine old English design table glass, from 35s. the set; a quantity of silver and Sheffield plate by Elkington and Rodgers, and canteens containing cutlery by Mappin and Webb, a quantity of table and bed linen, some choice ivory carvings, two iron safes by Milner and Co. and John Tann, rare collection of buffalo and antelope horns, cases of very rare butterflies and beetles, and other natural history specimens; garden, motor garage, and coach-house utensils, and numerous other valuable items of interest, all which full particulars and catalogues may be had on application. Any item may be had separately, delivered free town or country, or held stored free, payment when goods required. The whole is now on view at the

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"Reader" (Boscombe), apropos William Farrer, the defaulting Amsterdam bookmaker whom we recently exposed, tells us that the bankers advertised upon Farrer's circulars state that he had an account in their books for a short time only, when it was balanced at their request.

A. L. P. (Penarth), C. H. C. (Sheffield) and others also complain of being defrauded by Wm. Farrer, the Amsterdam welsher (he appears to have dropped his Glasgow address). He states his "suspension of business" is due to a "spiteful attack" upon him, necessitating his taking legal proceedings. We have received no writ—but even if we had, our duty to the public would require that we continued to warn them against being defrauded. What a lot of money our correspondents would have saved if they had read Jean Bull earlier!

The Penny Illustrated Paper "sighs, with Brave Horatio, for a Business Government." Let it sigh no more!

T. R. (Plumstead) complains that the superintendents of Labour Exchanges, instead of passing on the names of men to the employers in the order in which they are received, make selections on their own responsibility. We assume, however, that some discretion must be allowed them.

H. S. T. (Toronto) sends us particulars of a case in which the editor of a Canadian journal has been asked to resign his commission of the peace in consequence of disrespectful references to the late King. Serve him right!

W. H. (Thornton Heath) sends particulars of the effrontery of the Great Central Supply Company (7, Denman Street, London Bridge), when preying on servant girls.

F. M. (Ilford) says our "old friend Whiteman" (alias Cox and Co., Seymour and Whiteman and Cobb and Co., rapacious bloodsuckers whom we have often exposed) "has broken out in a fresh place," as George White, Turf Accountant, 239, Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park (Cox and Co.'s address). It is not, however, a "fresh" place, in any sense of the word, as he was heavily fined for sending from there invitations, in the name of a Middelburg firm, to a football lottery.

E. M. (New Cross) naturally objected to a charge of 5s. 6d. a head for seats in an A.B.C. shop window during the Suffragette procession.

F. M. A. McK. (Ripley) says the president of the Royal Oak Club made a protest against the proclamation of George V. in Edinburgh. But surely the claims of the old line died out after 100 years, without an authoritative protest.

T. E. F. (West Kensington) calls our attention to an advertisement of the Rev. F. B. Teesdale for a gardener, "with a good voice and knowledge of choir singing," and other qualifications, but "no one with any children" need apply. T. E. F. thinks this condition inconsistent with the Rev. Mr. Teesdale's invocation, to the various couples he unites in matrimony, to be fruitful and multiply.

P. M. (Hants) calls our attention to a recent Regimental Order of the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, forbidding non-commissioned officers and men to wax their moustaches. It has, however, made them extremely waxy.

W. M. L. (London) suggests that we should start an agitation for the appointment of Lord Kitchener at the head of the War Office, but we did that some time ago.

F. A. B. (Bow) wants us to award a "biscuit" to the *Evening News* for a paragraph, in describing a recent fire at Exeter, which states that deep concern has been caused by the fact that the books of the local Inland Revenue office "were unfortunately saved." But F. A. B. did not understand that the paragraph was intended for a joke.

J. F. M. (Glasgow).—You must be a new reader, or you would know that months ago we exposed the silly canard about Earl Percy's death.

J. L. (Penrhiwceiber) tells us a story of petty persecution on the part of the local Baptist Chapel against a man who was recently a witness against the Chapel in regard to an action for damages, owing to the injury caused by the falling in of the Chapel roof. 'Twas ever so!

Apropos the recent case in the Admiralty Court arising out of the collision between the torpedo-boat destroyer "Blackwater" and the s.s. "Hero," in which the President, Sir Samuel Evans, found the "Blackwater" alone to blame, a correspondent tells us that the owners of the "Hero" offered to settle the case upon the basis of forfeiting 75 per cent. of the £14,000 paid into court. Counsel were consulted and advised the Admiralty to accept, but Dr. Macnamara, acting for Mr. McKenna, refused the offer. The result is that the country will have to suffer the loss of the torpedo-boat destroyer, pay for the damage done to the "Hero," and the costs of both sides, besides paying Dr. Macnamara for not acting on advice also paid for. Oh, for a Business Government!

C. W. B. (Peterboro).—Surely the Trade can afford to treat with contempt the canting effusions of the *Citizen* scribbler.

F. C. (Norwich) says that in the majority of the local pubs there is an automatic gambling machine, and that it doesn't work "straight." Straight?

R. J. (Birmingham) directs our attention to the advertisement of the Corporation Baths, in which the first-class baths are described as being open at certain times for Ladies, and the second-class for Women. We wonder if anyone could tell the difference when they are in the bath!

B. M. R. (Tulse Hill).—If you must sing the praises of the Boy Scouts, do try to do it in prose.

G. C. (Maida Vale) writes that a National Opera is not intended to promote National Operas, but works which shall be sung in their own languages. He writes in a strange, foreign handwriting, with fantastic curls over his "n's": "Owing to the—almost criminally—defective method of teaching permitted by our music schools, where fiddlers, flute-players, and, possibly, lift-attendants and charwomen are allowed to play pranks with the voices of aspiring Tettrazzinis, good voices are ruined." This reminds us of the words of the poet:

"Oh! for a lark in a lift.
In exchange for a butt of sherry!"

"An Unemployed English Waiter" complains of the unfair competition of foreign waiters. We are glad to know that the English ones are trying to make themselves more efficient.

"Anti-Sweater" (N. Kensington) complains of the hours of work exacted by the Aylesbury Dairy Company.

E. D. (Sparkbrook).—The Salvation Army, being a commercial concern, is open to criticism like any other.

F. W. C. (Blackpool) answered an advertisement of the Skirt Warehouse, Leicester, and sent 3s. 6d., but cannot obtain the desired garment. The advertisement appeared in the *Daily Sketch*. What says the Editor?

J. R. (Cardiff) tells us of a parson who is taking the church choir to supper in a public-house. We do not see anything very terrible about this, but it sounds like a contravention of the Children Act.

B. S. G. (Bromley) sent a guinea last October to the West End Agency, Norwich Union Chambers, Piccadilly, on the understanding that half that sum should be returned if they did not find him a partner within two months. But the money is being retained. We regret that we cannot introduce him to a broker. He should not, however, have any difficulty in finding one.

"Anglais" (Birmingham) says he would have voted for Wertheimer if he had been on the register for South Hackney, but he goes on to enumerate a number of points with which he is in agreement with us. Perhaps, in process of time, his commonsense may develop still further.

"Disgusted" (Worcester) complains of the City Portrait Co. (31, Camberwell New Road, S.E.).

R. B. F. (Stoke Newington).—Certainly. If dukes are foolish enough to send motors out to collect voters, they must expect to bring in goats as well as sheep.

"A. D." (Finsbury Park) writes in defence of church bazaars, and says that, so far from competing with struggling tradesmen, they often receive goods from those unfortunate persons free of charge.

"A Member of the League" (Newbridge) asks if M.P.'s receive any salary. No such luck!

T. E. H. (Colchester).—We certainly cannot tell you of a time when labourers earned better wages than they do to-day because there was not so much foreign competition. Perhaps the gentleman who sent the circular from Langham Hall, Colchester, has pleasant recollections of the "Hungry Forties." Anyhow, the price of bread would not affect him considerably.

"Raw Tyne Reader" (Liverpool) thinks it waste of time to address a firm as "Messrs." At that rate, all politeness is extravagant.

"A Master Mariner" (Antwerp) has been a Conservative ever since he can remember, but admires our politics because we are British first and politician after.

"H." (Hackney) is very angry with our Racing Expert about an obvious slip, and denounces it as a fraud. Pish!

C. J. H. (Sutton) says: "Nearly every county has a society for printing registers. You can see them at most good libraries, British Museum, etc."

R. H. (Abertillery) sends a tirade against Joseph Chamberlain. He forgets.

G. L. (Warrington) says that guarantee societies prevent men from retrieving their characters. He tells us of a man who came to grief, obtained a fresh job, and was discharged after five weeks' satisfactory service owing to the intervention of one of these societies. We suppose they cut both ways.

T. H. (S. Wales).—We really cannot "show up" a gentleman for refusing to fetch water for a speaker with whom he disagreed. He didn't ask the man to speak.

(We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.)

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MILITARY BAND.

"Experience Teaches."

Give your own judgment an opportunity to confirm that of the many others who from experience continue day after day to use

Calvert's Tooth Powder

In tins, 6d., 1/- & 1/6; sprinkler jars, 1/- nett. For Free sample send 1d. stamp to F. C. Calvert & Co. (J.B. Dept.), Manchester.

PROFITABLE OPTIONS
DEALING
IN YANKEES.
SEE THE
"Weekly Report,"
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Fill in this Coupon for Specimen Copy Free.
Name.....
J.B. Address.....

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Should take
Foll's Reducing Treatment.
A REMARKABLE PREPARATION that Reduces weight 28 lb. a month.

Every person who is suffering from too much fat can easily be reduced in weight by this new and remarkable treatment that quickly removes all superfluous fat in either sex at the rate of 7 lb. a week.

IT IS GUARANTEED TO REDUCE WEIGHT A POUND A DAY without the slightest inconvenience. Do not be afraid of evil consequences. It is a vegetable treatment, is perfectly safe, and gives such a degree of comfort as to astonish those who have panted and perspired under the weight of excessive fat. It improves the breathing, gives the heart freedom, takes off the big stomach, enables the lungs to expand naturally, and you feel a hundred times better than the first day you try this wonderful Home Treatment.

Lost 49 lb.

Lady —— writes: "Since taking your treatment I am reduced in weight 49 lb."

FREE Just to prove how effective, pleasant, and safe this preparation is to reduce weight, we are sending free trials. If you want one, send us your name and address, and stamp for postage. It costs you nothing to try it. Each box is sent in a plain sealed packet, with no advertisement on it to indicate what it contains. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address—

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COSTLY MODERN AND ANTIQUE. Without any Reserve. IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE.

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NEWMAN & OXFORD ST. FURNITURE and ANTIQUE DEPOSITORIES (Ltd.), Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents, offer a fresh lot of goods as below, for immediate sale privately, without any reserve. Any article can be stored free for 12 months, and can be purchased separately and delivered in town or country free of all charge. Good opportunity for dealers, boarding-house keepers, connoisseurs and those requiring good second-hand furniture at less than one-fourth its value. Fifty complete rooms. The drawing-room furniture, which is almost new, comprises amongst other things French-gilt Louis XIV. drawing-room suite upholstered in silk, designed by Monsieur Watteau, of Paris, worth 80gns., accept 20gns., a unique satinwood drawing-room suite, comprising cabinet with drawers enclosed, centre table, overmantel, Empire settee, two lounge chairs and six occasional chairs, all upholstered in French silk, accept 25gns., worth treble; Chippendale design drawing-room suite, 10gns., also Sheraton design set, 12gns.; two Chesterfields upholstered in a fine art tapestry, convertible ends, one 40s. and the other 60s., 5ft. stuff-over settee with rounded ends, upholstered in flowered silk on turn gilt legs and castors, 6gns.; six divan club easy chairs, 22s. each; 10 pretty and exquisite design occasional drawing-room chairs, 6s. each; very fine old Dutch inlaid cabinet, two elegant Vernis Martin cabinets, two buhl cabinets (fully inlaid), French writing bureau, and a magnificent specimen cabinet fitted with glass doors, grand piano by Broadwood, 15gns., also grand piano by Collard and Collard, 12gns.; a magnificent instrument by Gustav Richter, £14, and a fine tone piano, £10; grand piano by C. Bechstein, no offer refused if reasonable; a brilliant tone, full compass, iron frame, trichord boudoir grand pianoforte in rosewood case, on fluted legs, by Steinway and Sons; American organ, piano player by Hardman, almost new, very massive square pillar all-brass bedstead, full size, with pure hair mattress, etc., from 60s.; an Italian square brass tube bedstead, 8gns.; black and brass bedstead, 30s.; 10 most massive and elaborate bed-room suites in Heppelwhite, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, ash, white enamel, oak, etc., from 70s. each; ebonised show cabinets with carved boxwood panels, 6ft. mahogany wardrobe, fitted rail, 10 pegs, bonnet drawer, two sliding trays, five long and two short drawers, silvered glass centre, two panel doors, 9gns.; 4ft. Spanish mahogany chest of four long drawers, shape top, with column support on plinth, £3 10s.; mahogany shaving stand with circular adjustable mirror, 25s.; 3ft. 6in. birch washstand, 10s.; Sheraton design bedroom suite, 6gns.; large size fully inlaid suite, 10gns., and one 15gns.; three old antique chests, two tallboy chests, two very fine satinwood bed-room suites inlaid with kingwood, etc., with cheval glasses to match, 6ft. Sheraton design bed-room suite, 25gns., worth 60gns.; mahogany cheval glass, 6gns.; 3ft. mahogany robe, two bedside tables, etc.; the

DINING, LIBRARY, and RECEPTION FURNITURE,

comprises an elaborate carved oak dining-room set, consisting of two Elizabethan design carved oak chairs, six small chairs to match; most elegant and massive carved oak sideboard with bevel plate-glass back, extending dining table, all to match, six very fine specimens of reproduction of Chippendale chairs upholstered in crimson leather, also Sheraton design set, Heppelwhite set, a very fine Queen Anne dining-room set, 8gns.; mahogany frame, high back, open armchair, upholstered in crimson leather, 3gns.; stuff-over couch, upholstered in crimson morocco, 4gns.; mahogany frame, open armchair in morocco, £2 15s., six walnut-frame dining chairs, seats upholstered en suite, 6gns.; two oak bookcases, a morning-room set in solid oak; comprising oak Welsh dresser, with copper fitments, and a William and Mary design suite upholstered in red leather, table, overmantel, all to match, accept 13gns.; 6ft. 6in. oak sideboard, 4ft. chiffonniere, 5ft. walnut dining table, seven leaves, 4ft. 6in. grain walnut writing table, ormolu clock, a real Chippendale corner cupboard, three dining tables opening to 16ft., from 60s.; mahogany dinner wagon, a convertible billiard dining table with balls, cues, etc., and old oak coffer, two grandfather clocks, chiming on tubes, striking mantel clock by Leroy et Fils, Paris, with compensated movement, brass and ormolu dial, in ebonised glazed case, 26in. high; morocco Chesterfield and two club easys to match; the Wilton pile, maroon, and figured buff ground, bordered carpet, 15ft. 9in. by 17ft.;

TURKEY and PERSIAN CARPETS,

fine specimens, also Axminster, Brussels, and other carpets, from 20s. each; about 16 pairs very fine silk curtains and mantel drapery to match, a rare collection of china, including a very fine Wedgewood dessert service, Dresden coffee service, etc., collection of fine old silver and Sheffield plate in Georgian and other designs; canteen of silver, 100 pieces, 7gns.; two very fine sets of English-cut table glass, large quantity of bed and table linen, curtains, etc.; some rare oil and water-colour paintings and engravings, several pieces of plate by Mappin and Webb; two-plated candelabras and candlesticks, some very fine and unique bear and tiger skins, mounted as rugs, full heads, 10 cases of wines, assorted, very fine cigar cabinet, Parisian Victoria, miniature brougham, and two motor-cars, two wine-bins, etc.; all can be seen, and are being sold without any reserve, every day, from nine till nine, except Saturdays, when we close at seven, at

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One door from Oxford Street, three minutes from Tottenham Court Road and Regent Street, and adjoining all the principal Tubes. Tele., 1,507, Central. £10,000 worth of genuine second-hand furniture always on view. Secondhand furniture bought to any extent.

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Catalogues now ready, full particulars on application.
Do not buy elsewhere before seeing these goods.

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ONE SHILLING PER COPY.

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The last word in racing matters emanates from Mr. B. T. Gale! Forty years' experience of the turf constitute him an authority! His wonderful memory is beyond appraisement, his integrity is unimpeachable.

THE EXISTENCE OF "GALE'S SPECIAL"!!!
We depend on our patrons, and we have conclusively shown that the free-from-care existence of thousands of our subscribers is attributable to their unlimited faith in our information. Success consistently crowns our efforts.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR!!!
is how to make racing pay. The avenues of turf speculation are many and varied, and life's race is nearly run ere thousands of those who indulge in the pastime reach the goal of their ambition. Take our advice! Consult us! And you will realise with the great host of our subscribers with what little trouble prosperity is attained.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS!!!
"GALE'S SPECIAL" asks for no favours but those which anyone and everyone will readily concede. By benefitting subscribers we benefit ourselves! Send us a Postal Order or Cheque for Fifteen Shillings, and we will forward you all copies of "GALE'S SPECIAL" during the remainder of the season, all Private Letters sent out, and next SATURDAY'S TWO-HORSE WIRE FREE. Don't be blind to the fact that this is a great offer and that "GALE'S SPECIAL" is behind it. Lose no time but write to-day.

FIGHT THE BATTLE OF INDEPENDENCE!!!
We desire to be your Guide, Philosopher, and Friend in your turf speculations. Let us marshal the forces that will lead you to the heights of fortune. We are sportsmen ourselves, and we deal generously with true sportsmen. Don't neglect the opportunity! WE GUARANTEE THE WIRE.

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY!!!
It is true that in seeking unreliable advice hundreds of good sportsmen pay the penalty of their temerity. Don't do it! Don't continue this self-infliction!

LET US SAVE YOU FROM YOURSELVES!!!
Knowledge is power! We have it! You can possess it! Will you? If so, THE FINGER ON THE SIGN-POST POINTS TO "GALE'S SPECIAL."

"THE SPECIAL" THAT PAYS!!!
The success of "GALE'S SPECIAL" is universal as "The Special" that pays! The intelligence recently sent out by us is regarded by keen followers of racing as nothing less than inspired.

RECENT TATTERSALL'S RING WIRES HAVE GIVEN:—

Saturday, June 18th—	
ST. MAC, 8 to 1 agst ..	Won
HALCYON, 2 to 1 on ..	Won
Tuesday, June 21st—	
QUEEN TIL, 9 to 4 agst ..	Won
GREENBACK, 13 to 8 on..	Won
Wednesday, June 22nd—	
ELIZARETTA, 9 to 2 agst..	Won
MEROUTIO, 6 to 1 agst ..	Won
Thursday, June 23rd—	
Red Cell, 5 to 4 agst	Second
Golden Vessel, 5 to 1 agst	Second
Friday, June 24th—	
LITTLE FLUTTER, 5 to 2 agst	Won
Captain Kite, 7 to 4 agst	Second
Saturday, June 25th—	
Burnt Almond	Lost
Kakadu	Lost
Tuesday, June 28th—	
SIMON MELTON, 9 to 2 agst	Won
MARMALADE, 7 to 4 agst	Won
Wednesday, June 29th—	
RED CAPE, 5 to 4 agst ..	Won
JACOBITE, evens	Won
Thursday, June 30th—	
BETSY JANE, 5 to 1 agst ..	Won
VERMONT, 3 to 1 agst ..	Won
Friday, July 1st—	
VIGILANCE, 11 to 4 agst..	Won
MELBAGER, 11 to 10 on..	Won
Saturday, July 2nd—	
PEGGY HYLAND, 11 to 8 agst	Won
Rathlea, 11 to 2 agst ..	Third
Monday, July 4th—	
BRUNSWELL, 4 to 1 on ..	Won
CARE BRIDGE, 5 to 2 on...	Won
Tuesday, July 5th—	
QUEEN TIL, 2 to 1 agst ..	Won
SUNSHINE, 3 to 1 agst ..	Won

NO "SPOOF"!!! NO "SWANK"!!! NO FAIRY TALES!!!
We send proof wires and copies of "GALE'S SPECIAL" before racing commences to all the leading sporting papers.

"JOHN BULL" READERS WANT WINNERS!!!
We offer you sound, trustworthy, and guaranteed information! Our usual charge for Tattersall's Ring Wires is TEN POUNDS for twelve Guaranteed Winners, but as we wish to make friends of every reader of JOHN BULL for this week we will send
SIX GUARANTEED WINNERS FOR ONE GUINEA!!!
TWENTY-ONE SHILLINGS FOR SIX WINNERS!!!
SIX GUARANTEED WINNERS FOR ONE GUINEA!!!
This is the chance of a life-time! And to those sportsmen who only occasionally indulge we are making a special offer of
SATURDAY'S TWO-HORSE SPECIAL FOR FOUR SHILLINGS!!!
FOUR SHILLINGS FOR TWO WINNERS!!!
OR
HALF-A-CROWN FOR A SENSATIONAL WINNER
OF
THE ECLIPSE STAKES ON FRIDAY.
Post without delay and mention JOHN BULL.

Note that our ONLY address is—

GALE'S SPECIAL,
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Telegraphic Address—"WINNERS, BIRMINGHAM."

We undertake No Commissions for Clients, and do not accept Minors or Students at Public Schools as Subscribers.

RACING NOTES.

By W. Lotinga.
("*Larry Lynx*" of The People, and "*Maggie*" of The Globe.)

Is it Correct?

When people go to a race meeting, ninety-nine out of a hundred require to know three things as regards each event, viz.: *What* won? How *far* it won? or that the third was beaten, and at *what* prices the winner and the placed horses were returned officially. The numbers of the winners and placed horses have always been, of course, at once placed in the frame, and—I think somewhat due to my persistence in advocating the matter—the "distances" have been pretty generally posted for the past three or four years. What is now wanted, therefore, is the public and immediate display of the starting price.

The next thing that is certain to come is the *timing* of races, and, similarly, the official posting of the records, so that finally those present at a race meeting can learn, as they certainly should, exactly what has happened before their own eyes, without needing to wait till they get back to town to buy an evening newspaper.

Prophetic.

The Sandown Eclipse meeting promises nothing particularly great, beyond the renewal of the Guineas and Derby duel as the rubber between Lemberg and Neil Gow. Over a shortened course, and being the fresher horse, I must believe in Lord Roseberry's colt, and expect

Neil Gow

to win.

In the minor events, Maria Farina would, if started, take the Milburn Selling Plate, and we are entitled to adhere to Double Fortune in the Surbiton Handicap, and especially Dalnacraig in the Victoria Welter. On Saturday Juliet II. would, of course, win the All-Aged Selling Plate if risked in such company, whilst whatever beats

Limner

will take the Royal Handicap. Mr. Goodson's chestnut has several other engagements during the next few days, and ought to win one of them.

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A REMARKABLE BOOK on "SYSTEMS," written by a retired Signalman. This handsomely illustrated Book will show you how you may avoid Turf losses. It will prove to you the advantages of Systematic investments. How the writer in the long night hours in the Signal Box discovered a System which has won him a fortune. It will not only show you how this fortune has been made, but will show you how you may do the same. No need for you to delay. The Book is free for stamped address.

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Write for my 1910 Record Book, and terms for Daily and Weekly accounts to—
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Our "TERMS AND RULES," containing Telegraphic Codes, etc., also "The Continental Sportsman," FREE on receipt of Post Card containing applicant's address.
ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED:—TOPPING & SPINDLER, FLUSHING, HOLLAND.
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BIG CASH PRIZES, EASY TASK,
IN UNIQUE SPORTING COMPETITION.
SEE CURRENT ISSUE OF
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Established 1851.
SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
2½ PER CENT. INTEREST
allowed on Deposit Accounts, repayable on demand.
2 PER CENT. INTEREST
on Drawing Accounts with Cheque Book.
All general Banking Business transacted.
[illegible] POST FREE.
[illegible], Manager.

RUFUS WEBB
TOTALISATOR COMPANY,
MIDDELBURG, HOLLAND.
JUST A FEW RUFUS WEBB PRICES for week ending July 2nd: Ascot Cup 23/1, Molassy 33/2, Velocipede 19/1, Marmalade 11/2, Zeppelin 5/2, Viceroy 12/1, Ulster Ring 9/2, Loates Colt 27/2, Ivy Cup 7/1.
SOME PLACE PRICES for same period: Golden City 7/2, Lindsays 11/2, Molassy 6/1, Royal Standard 5/2, Run Co. 7/2.
Daily Settlements if desired.
WRITE TO DAY for Rules. P.C. will do
"JOHN BULL" says in Answer to Correspondent. "Rufus Webb Totalisator Co., Middelburg, Holland. (A. F., Highbury)—Our enquiries re above were highly satisfactory, otherwise the advertisement would not have appeared in our columns. If you win, your money is safe—in many cases considerably over official S.P. prices have been paid." Rufus Webb results are published daily in *The Sportsman, Manchester Sporting Chronicle, Sheffield Daily Telegraph, Leeds Mercury and principal provincial Newspapers.*

BERT FRY,
Flushing, Holland.
"The Scout" says:—"I put these amounts on with Bert Fry, of Flushing, Holland, who is a member of Tattersall's and who pays if he loses."
Letter Betting a Speciality. NO LIMIT.
£500 to £5, placing them 1, 2, 3 in any big race, and £500 to £5, 1, 2, 3, 4.

THE
TOTALISATOR
Established 1908.
(Pari-Mutuel)
FLUSHING, HOLLAND.
Some good prices returned by the TOTE during the week ending the 2nd July:
GLANMERIN 22, ST. ANTON 17, VOLODYA 10.
PEG TOP 25, ST. VICTRIX 7, RUN 6.
Terms sent free on application by penny postcard.
Manager—H. Cullerne-Bown.

More Prince Ruperts, 7—1; Wells Lands, 10—1; Paddingtons, etc.
THE RACING STUD SPECIAL.
No senseless systems to break you. Quality, not Quantity. Genuine Information, not Guesswork. Established 1900. Enormous circulation. Controlled by a "powerful" combine "behind the scenes." Hence this Special has "eclipsed" everything and "electrified" both Press and Public. Praised by Larry Lynx, of the People, John Bull, Sporting Life, Vanity Fair, The Umpire, etc., etc. The Racing World says:—"The R.S.S. has achieved a remarkable run of big race successes for years past."
Already 47 BIG WINNERS out of 75 given this season. We have been asked by many "John Bull Sportsmen" to reduce our fee. For "ONE WEEK" ONLY we will send OUR FAMOUS 5/- MONDAY'S SPECIAL for 2/6 and stamped address. It, as usual, will give FOUR BIG SHOTS PLUS. The Races being Quite at their mercy. Extra special news. Our occasional "One Horse" wires going as strong as ever. Last "occasional" wire, Wells Land, 10—1, won—£1,000 for a Denial.
Clients show "wires" to friends. Next "occasional" goes "Saturday." Post 7/6 for this S.P. "JOB" COUP. Another "rod in pickle" goes next "Wednesday fee 7/6, or 5 occasional one-horse wires for £1. Results 43 big surprise wins out of 67 wires this season (average 5¼—1) Next week will be a "red letter" one for specials and wires). Big "surprises" in store. Add
87, High Road, Chiswick, W.

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MEMBERS OF TATTERSALL'S.
ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS.
Mr. Elliott is a member of all the leading Clubs in London, South Africa, and Australia, and has long been recognised as a Reliable Turf Accountant, and one of the Magnates of the Ring. He is in attendance at all the Principal Meetings, and can be seen in Tattersall's Ring during Racing, thus affording special facilities for clients attending a Meeting.
CREDIT ACCOUNTS OPENED ON APPROVED REFERENCES.
Write for BOOK OF RULES, containing
THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
to Egyptian House, 173, Piccadilly, London, W.
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"SEEGROVE'S WEEKLY."

Edited By . . .
Mr. George Seegrove

Price 2/6 per Copy. Season Subscription, 21/-

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING.

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OF £1. 1. 0
ARE GUARANTEED A WINNING BALANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR (IF YOU FOLLOW OUR ADVICE) FAILING WHICH
YOUR MONEY RETURNED IN FULL

What could be fairer? Unless you win, your money back, and we are out of pocket to the extent of thousands of pounds in advertisements.

WE KNOW OUR ABILITY, SO WE FEAR NOTHING!!!

YOUR SUCCESS IS ASSURED IF YOU FOLLOW US!!!

We have Coded 60 p.c. of Winners this year!

Our Last Coded Selection Won in a Field of 25 Runners!!! Two Previous Coded Selections also Scored!!!

WE HAVE ONLY ONCE CODED AN ODDS-ON CHANCE!!

Mirror of Life, July 2nd, says:—
"Mr. George Seegrove is probably the soundest and best Turf Adviser now offering his advice to the public."

What's On, July 2nd, 1910, says:—
"Although we look upon most Turf Advisers with disfavour, we are bound to admit Mr. Seegrove is an exception."

Licensed Victuallers' Gazette, July 1st, says:—
"The outstanding recommendation of the professional racing prophet is his ability to find winners, Mr. George Seegrove has this record to his credit and is evidently a man to follow."

Send 2/6 for Single Copy with further particulars of our guarantee, or 21/- to End of Season, for which WE GUARANTEE YOU TO WIN, OR RETURN YOUR 21/- IN FULL.

DON'T DELAY. SEND AT ONCE,

mentioning "JOHN BULL" to—

GEORGE SEEGROVE,

W.C.1.B.,

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The CLEMAK is the ONLY *first-class* Safety Razor on the market which is sold at a FAIR Price.
If you are using one of the old-fashioned open-blade Razors—you should get a Clemak *at once*. It cannot "pull" the beard—prevents soreness and irritation. Gives a clean, cool, comfortable shave—every time. Impossible to cut yourself—you must shave at the correct angle.
The Clemak Safety Razor is BRITISH MADE—simple—strong—durable. The Clemak complete 5s. Outfit consists of Triple Silver Plated Frame (beautifully finished); Self contained Stropping Handle; and Seven Per cut Blades. These blades are made of the Finest Grade Sheffield Steel, hardened and tempered by a Special Electric Process; the whole contained in a case, size 2 ins. by 3½ ins.

CLEMAK Safety Razor 5/-

YOU DON'T THROW AWAY THE BLADES OF A CLEMAK SAFETY RAZOR—YOU STROP THEM.

You can strop Clemak Blades by using the Stopping Handle—but we recommend everyone to buy a Clemak Stropper—price 3s.6d., including a good leather Strop. It compels you to strop at the *correct* angle and pressure. Ensures a keen Blade for every Shave—*with no expense for new Blades*. It saves its cost many times over, because it eliminates the expense of new blades which you must have with other Safety Razors.
The Clemak Safety Razor and the Clemak Stropper is a perfect Shaving Combination. They cost altogether 8s. 6d., and last a lifetime. Why pay a guinea?

Obtainable from Cutlers, Ironmongers, Stores etc., or Post Free direct from Clemak Razor Co. (Room 4), 17, Billiter Street, London, E.C

"His First Shave" 2nd Edition. A story for shavers young and old, humorously illustrated by Arthur Mansbridge, post free, on application

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The following claims have been received for the issue of June 4th:—

Miss D. MICHEL, Newland, Northampton. (No. 9,835.—June 4th.)

Miss D. C. WALTER, 28, Forest Hill Road, East Dulwich, S.E. (No. 21,073.—June 4th.)

GEORGE VIVIAN, 5, Horbury Mews, Notting Hill Gate, W. (No. 238,375.—June 4th.)

J. A. WILLEY, 10, Denby Street, Bradford. (No. 72,348.—June 4th.)

W. WELSH, 24, St. Leonard's Street, Bromley-by-Bow, E. (No. 189,544.—June 4th.)

HUBERT C. PIERCY, The Elms, Leigh Street, Coventry. (No. 143,090.—June 4th.)

The following are the fifty numbers for our issue of June 18th:—

14751	87879	205317	305474	407772
21026	90767	216398	307400	416922
26721	92378	213789	307896	432658
38207	106618	220515	327456	433673
39191	146460	229952	333176	438591
52523	159310	239634	334135	473807
52792	161933	268917	343598	477231
60562	165182	274303	375062	478571
72964	178481	277549	377727	487498
73013	193702	278045	381107	494850

INITIAL NOUGHTS SHOULD BE DISREGARDED, BUT FINAL ONES ARE, OF COURSE, RECKONED.

THE FIFTY NUMBERS IN RESPECT OF THIS WEEK WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN OUR ISSUE DATED AUGUST 13TH (PUBLISHED AUGUST 11TH).

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